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The Original
BARNES BROS. NURSERY
Established 1890

ORDER BLANK

You will greatly oblige us by using this form when ordering. Kindly follow the instructions given in the catalog, and be sure to supply all the information requested. Please do not write letters, memoranda or inquiries on this order form. Use a separate sheet and enclose with order.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO.
Yalesville, Connecticut

Date..... 193 ..

I enclose _____ for \$ _____ for which please ship the plants
(check or money order) (amount)

ordered below by.....on or about.....193.....
(express, freight or parcel post) (time to be shipped)

To: _____ Signature: _____
(print name) (sign name)

Post Office Express or Freight Office.....

Street address, P. O. Box or R. F. D.

County..... State.....

IMPORTANT—Please answer the following questions: If prices have changed, shall we fill the order as written and charge you the difference?.....Or shall we fill the order to the exact amount of money sent.....If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute the variety nearest like it of equal or better quality?.....

NON-WARRANTY—If any nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser, to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either replace free of charge said misnamed nursery stock, or refund the purchase price. Except for the aforesaid agreed liability, it is agreed that the seller, The Barnes Brothers Nursery Company, gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, productiveness or any other matter of nursery stock it sells.

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ADDRESS

Date _____ 193_____

make this agreement a condition of the transfer.

RICHARD *The DELICIOUS Supreme*

Be sure to sign this PURCHASE AGREEMENT when ordering trees of

Please give names and addresses of friends who are interested in plant materials:

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TEAR HERE

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You will greatly oblige us by using this form when ordering. Kindly follow the instructions given in the catalog, and be sure to supply all the information requested. Please do not write letters, memoranda or inquiries on this order form.

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IMPORTANT—Please answer the following questions: If prices have changed, shall we fill the order as written and charge you the difference?.....^(yes or no) Or shall we fill the order to the exact amount of money sent.....^(yes or no) If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute the variety nearest like it of equal or better quality?.....^(yes or no)

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THE EASY WAY TO BEAUTIFUL PLANTINGS

JUST as one needs not be a musician to enjoy music, nor a poet to enjoy poetry, nor a painter to enjoy paintings—so one needs not be a horticulturist to love flowers, shrubs and trees. Appreciation of *beauty* does not rest upon scientific knowledge; rather, it rests upon esthetic sensitiveness.

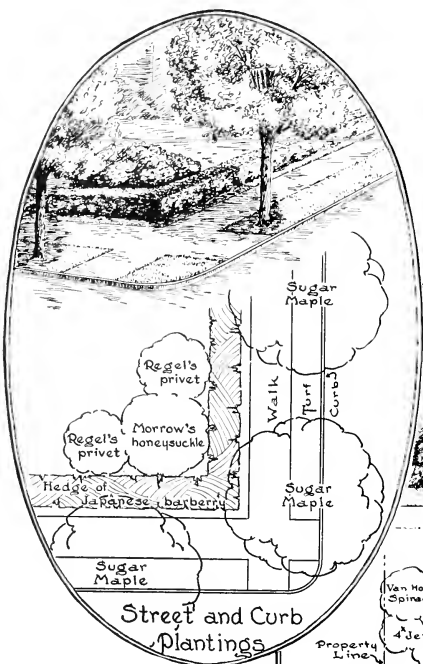
Do not allow any lack of horticultural knowledge to deprive you of the pleasure and satisfaction so abundantly found in the growing of beautiful plantings.

In this book, which marks the forty-first anniversary of The Barnes Bros. Nursery Company, you will find helpful information and a large variety of ornamentals and fruits. And you can make your selections from Barnes Bros. *hardy New England grown plants* with entire confidence in both the *quality* and the price.

Our office is open every day except Sunday. Directions for reaching the nursery will be found on page 40.

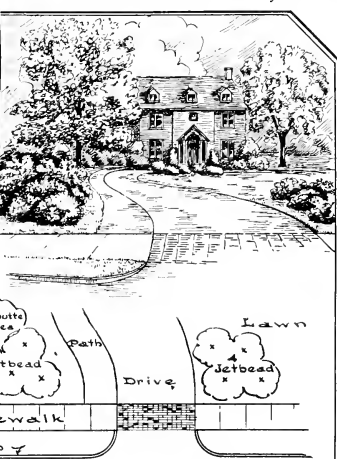
*It's Not a Home
Until It's Planted*

THE BARNES BROTHERS NURSERY COMPANY
Yalesville *Connecticut*



In the first illustration, "Street and Curb Plantings" you will observe that a curb planting of Sugar Maples is suggested, with a hedge of Japanese Barberry banked with Regel's Privet and Honeysuckle. This combination is ideally suited to practically all grounds which have a lawn and street frontage, and the descriptions of the individual plants used, which are given on following pages, will enable you to visualize the handsome, colorful effect which is created both summer and winter. You will note how the sharp, square corner of the hedge has been gracefully rounded and softened by the banking of shrubs, and how the Maples have been spaced liberally to permit perfectly free branching and growth.

If the grounds are large, one of the richest sources of beauty are the attractive plantings which can be made at the entrance and along roadways and walks. An effect of engaging charm can be achieved by a planting of Spiraea Van Houtte and Jetbeads, as illustrated below. The result is a foreground of showy, massed color which admirably sets off the house and adds immeasurably to the charm of the entire grounds.



You will observe that the best effect is obtained by leaving a liberal unplanted area between the entrance plantings and the house.

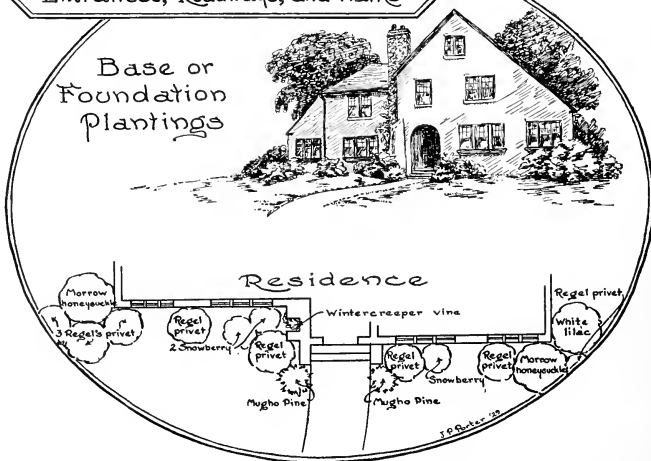
Coming to the house itself, we approach what is probably the most gratifying work in landscape art—the embellishment of one's home with graceful base, or foundation, plantings. Here our aim is to alleviate the straight, rigid lines of the foundation walls with the delicate contours of flowering shrubs and evergreens and the supple grace of vines. In the illustration your attention is called, first, to the plants chosen, which we believe will endow a home of any size or design with a base of perfect harmony both in

THE purpose of the accompanying illustrations is to quicken and facilitate the creation of that picture which everyone contemplates with pleasure—a home framed in a luxuriance of beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers. The suggestions which are given here in simple graphic form point out shorter and easier paths to a unified ensemble of beautiful plantings, which can be followed to advantage however modest or expansive one's grounds may be. Many of the ideas can be adopted in toto; others can be modified by simply eliminating, or multiplying, some of the plantings suggested, to meet one's specific needs.

Naturally, attractive effects can be achieved with many different combinations of plants other than those suggested. The particular plants pictured here should by no means be regarded as rigidly fixed, dogmatic selections, but simply as suggestions. For example, many admirable groupings similar to those shown can be developed entirely with evergreens. With these illustrations, therefore, as a basic scheme for obtaining a harmonious and unified effect, you can substitute, if you wish, plants of similar habit, texture, habitat, which are described in the succeeding sections.

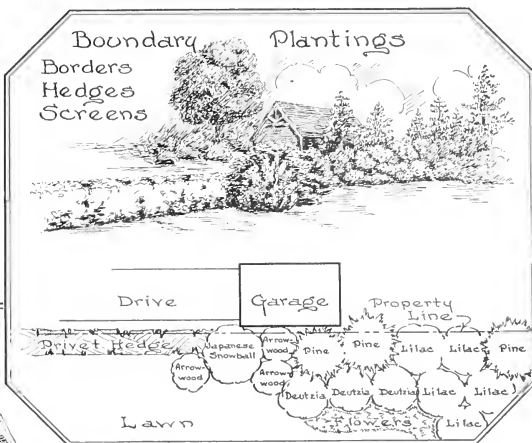
Entrances, Roadways, and Walks

Base or Foundation Plantings

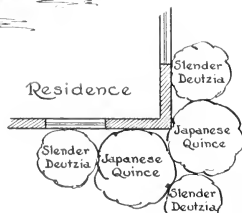


form and color; second, to their arrangement, which you will observe has zealously avoided the scraggly, jagged effect which is anathema to a fine foundation planting. Note how the extreme corners of the house have been made to grade gently to the ground, and how, by means of a luxuriant vine twining up the chimney, the house is joined to the earth by a graceful tendril of color. The great importance of banking a corner of the house with suitable groups cannot be borne too firmly in mind. We have, therefore, suggested on this page a combination of the exquisite Deutzias and Japanese Quinces, which are matchless for this purpose.

Considering, next, the question of boundary plantings, our purpose is not only to border the grounds with handsome and colorful plantings, but to provide a



Groups
for banking
at Corners

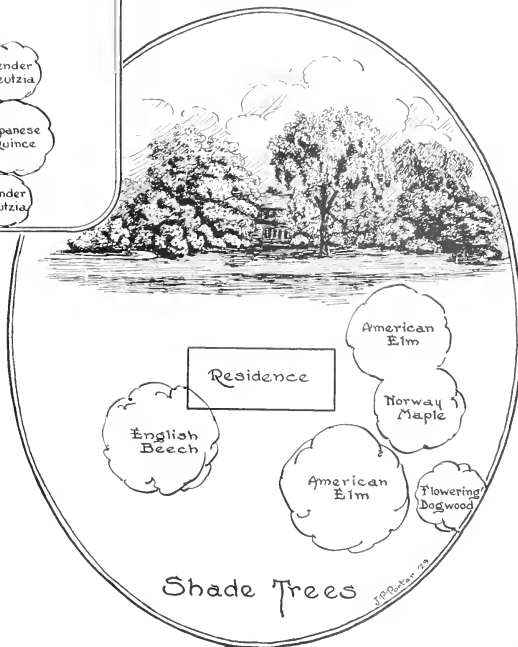


screen which will subdue and partially conceal unattractive or obtrusive aspects of neighboring property. Starting with the property line, where the Privet Hedge, Pines and other tall plants are arranged, the group should gradually grade down to the smaller lilacs and flowers, thus effecting an ensemble of graceful, curvilinear form which does full justice to each plant.

Shade trees now give us an opportunity of imparting to the grounds an aspect of imposing dignity and beauty, as well as those cool, restful expanses of shade which are so welcome in the summer. These stately trees may be planted wherever space permits them to develop their natural form and beauty, but, because of their size, it is imperative that shade trees, more than any other plantings, be in a pleasing relation with the rest of the grounds. As indicated in the illustration here and on page four, a delightful contrast both in color and form can be obtained by planting small flowering trees such as Pink Dogwoods, and beautiful specimens, such as the Flowering Crab, near the tall shade trees. Sufficient space, of course, should be maintained around the small trees and specimens to allow their vivid coloring to make its striking contribution to the scene.

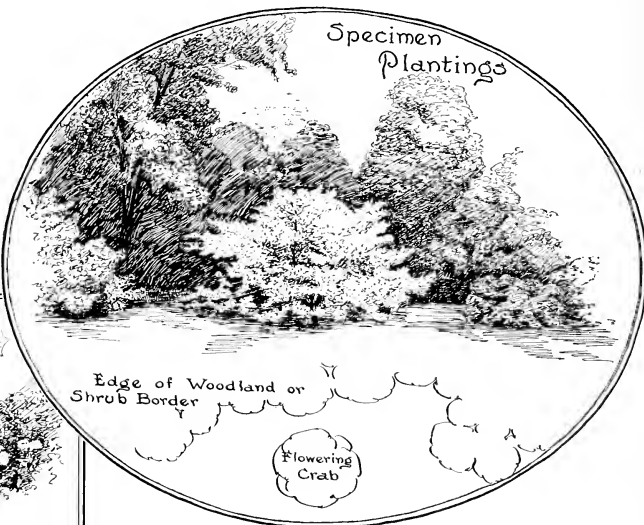
Anyone whose grounds offer an appropriate situation, should be inspired by the pleasure and esthetic satisfaction

Plant a Barnes Bros. evergreen this spring, so that you can have a living Christmas Tree next Christmas and for many Christmases to come.



afforded by the arbors, pergolas and trellises he has seen, to plan one of these cosy nooks of interplaying light and shade for his own place. By the use of grape vines and climbing roses, in the manner suggested in the illustration, a rustic arbor of extraordinary picturesquequeness can easily be built.

The rose garden plan presented below should be replete with ideas for anyone who looks forward to the day when his grounds are adorned with one of these gorgeously beautiful gardens. By erecting a fence along one of the borders of the yard, planting at its base several of



Write for information on our excellent line of Fall Planted Bulbs for spring flowering; also, selected list of high-grade Dahlias.

the many superb varieties of climbing roses, and separating them from the exquisite Hybrid Teas and Perpetuals by a slender gravel path, you will have the rudiments of a garden whose beauty will become increasingly lavish and striking.

Not to be compared with the rose garden for resplendent beauty, yet not to be slighted because it covers a rocky and irregular patch of ground, is the rock, or wild, garden. The rock garden usually begins as an expedient by which one hopes to adorn an unlovely part of the grounds, yet often it ends with the creation of a haven of fascinating rustic beauty, which surpasses one's highest expectations. The illustration shows how, by planting exquisite dwarf flowering shrubs and perennials among the rocks, the most scragged land can be transformed into a riotous array of color and bloom, whose delicate beauty is accentuated by the rough, grey rocks in their midst.



Deciduous Trees

DECIDUOUS trees (those that lose their leaves in the autumn) can be safely planted in the spring—when the soil is free of frost—before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn from the time the foliage and wood ripen till the ground freezes. In planting, a hole should be dug wide enough for the roots to be spread out naturally. Fill with fine rich soil and pack firmly. It is advisable to brace the tree until the roots secure a firm hold. 5 to 50 trees of a variety and size, 10% discount; 50 to 100, 20%.

ACER dasycarpum (*Silver Maple*)—The first of all Maples to bloom. In April, before the leaves have burst their buds, small clusters of red flowers appear. A rapid grower. Free, pendulous branching. Makes a graceful, spreading tree for lawns or parkways. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.50. 8-10 ft., 1-1½ in. cal.—each, \$2.00. 10-12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. cal.—each, \$2.50.

A. dasycarpum Wieri (*Wier's Cut-leaved Maple*)—Distinguished for its gracefully drooping branches, and delicately-cut foliage. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.50. 8-10 ft.—each, \$2.50.

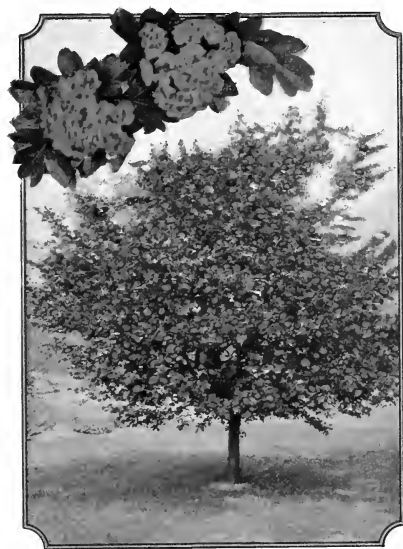
A. negundo (*Box Elder or Ash Leaf Maple*)—Low-branching and wide-spreading. Grows rapidly to medium height. Hardier and more tolerant of long, dry summers than most trees. 6-8 ft. each, 75c. 8-10 ft.—each, \$1.00. 10-12 ft.—each, \$1.50.

A. palmatum atropurpureum (*Japan Maple*)—A picturesque, dwarf-sized maple, with rich red, variably-formed foliage. It makes a handsome showing, both as a separate planting and with evergreens. 18-24 in.—each, \$4.00.

A. platanoides (*Norway Maple*)—A rapid-growing tree, symmetrical in form, with a dense, rounded crown. The dark green leaves turn a brilliant yellow in the fall. Extremely valuable as a shade tree and for street planting. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal.—each, \$3.50. 10-12 ft., 1¼-1½ in. cal.—each, \$5.00.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (*Schwedler's Purple Maple*)—Purplish crimson foliage in the spring. Similar to the Norway Maple in habit. 6-8 ft.—each, \$3.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$5.00.

A. rubrum (*Red Maple*)—Both in spring and fall, this tall spreading maple presents a tableau of vivid color. In April it is strikingly decked with clusters of reddish flowers; in the autumn



Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn (*Crataegus*)



Flowering Pink Dogwood
(*Cornus florida rubra*)

it is afire with scarlet foliage. A rapid growing tree; does best in moist soil. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$3.00.

A. saccharum (*Sugar Maple*)—A stately native tree, oval in form and very dense, which attains a height of 50-100 feet and a width of 40 feet. Its dark green leaves become a mass of vivid reds and yellows in the fall. An excellent street and shade tree, which does well in almost any soil. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.50. 8-10 ft., 1-1¼ in. cal.—each, \$3.00.

AESCULUS hippocastanum (*Horse Chestnut*)—This large, dense and broadly conical tree is a gorgeous sight in May, when its pinkish white flowers—in upright pyramidal clusters—illumine the tips of the branches like tapers on a Christmas Tree. Rich, dark green leaves. Weak-spined burr fruit, containing large, shiny brown seeds. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.50.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BETULA alba (*European White Birch*)—Tall and gracefully-formed. Slender, often pendulous, branches. Bark is white and exfoliating. 5-6 ft.—each, \$1.50. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.50.

B. lacinata pendula (*Weeping White Birch*)—Distinguished for its white bark, long drooping branches, and light green finely-cut leaves. Very effective in groups. 4-6 ft.—each, \$2.50. 6-8 ft.—each, \$4.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$5.00.

B. papyrifera (*Canoe or Paper Birch*)—The stateliest, and one of the most ornamental, of all the birches. The top is open and graceful, and the trunk is extremely white. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$3.00.

B. populifolia (*Gray Birch*)—A small, rapidly-growing tree, with narrow irregular head. Bark is a dull creamy white, mottled with black triangular marks at insertion of branches. These graceful woodland trees are ideal for the lawn, whether used as specimens, "natural" plantings, or grouped with evergreens. Clumps of several stems: 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.50.

CATALPA bignonioides nana (Bungei) (Chinese or Umbrella Tree)—A dwarf tree having a straight, slim trunk crowned with a dense rounded head of coarse heart-shaped leaves. Creates handsome formal effects. 5-7 ft.—each, \$2.00.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa)—A tall, rapidly-growing tree, with large heart-shaped leaves. Its long, narrow capular pods remain after the leaves have fallen. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.00.

CERCIS canadensis (Red Bud or Judas Tree)—A small tree with a broad, round top. In May, before the leaves appear, it bears dense masses of deep rose-pink flowers. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.50.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood)—In early May, this small native tree is a cloud of white flowers, and in the autumn the upper sides of the leaves turn a brilliant crimson or scarlet. Unsurpassed for woodland planting. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.50.

C. florida rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood)—A dogwood of arresting beauty in the spring, with its profusion of pink and light red flowers. In the fall the foliage is unusually brilliant. 3-4 ft.—each, \$5.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$7.00.

CRABAPPLE—See Malus.

CRATAEGUS oxyacantha var. coccinea (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—This tree is renowned for its rich luxuriant foliage, and its large, double deep-crimson flowers which appear in late May. Grows to 15 feet. 4-5 ft.—each, \$2.50.

ELM—See Ulmus.

FAGUS sylvatica (European Beech)—A dense, picturesquely branching tree, with glossy leaves that are dark bluish-green above and light green below. The bark is smooth and gray. Grows to 80 feet. Well adapted to lawns. 3-4 ft.—each, \$2.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$3.00.

FRAXINUS americana (White Ash)—A majestic forest tree which attains a height of 100-120 feet. In autumn the deep purple or yellow foliage is unusually striking. Excellent for street, lawn and park planting. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.50. 8-10 ft.—each, \$2.00.

HAWTHORN—See Crataegus.

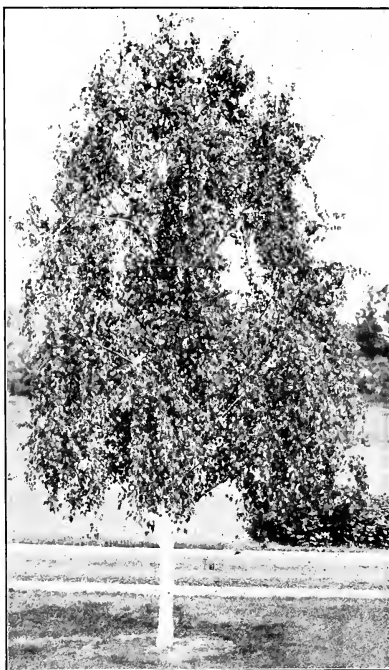
HORSE CHESTNUT—See Aesculus.

JUGLANS—See Walnut and Butternut, p. 39.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos (Honey Locust)—A large, spiny tree with spreading branches which form a broad flat-topped crown. In May, it bears clusters of creamy-white fragrant flowers, followed by flat pods 12-18 inches long. Forms an impenetrable hedge if closely planted and severely clipped. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.00.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree)—A charming lawn tree, which attains a height of 30 feet. In July, the tips of its branches are weighted with large clusters of showy golden yellow flowers. In autumn, the light green foliage turns to a rich, glossy golden-brown. 3-4 ft.—each, \$2.00.

LARIX leptolepis (Japanese Larch)—A rapid-growing, slender larch with narrow, pale-green leaves, and cones which persist into the winter. Handsome on lawns. Balled and wrapped in burlap. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$2.50. 10-12 ft.—each, \$4.00.



Weeping White Birch (*Betula lacinata pendula*)

LIRODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A magnificent native tree, pyramidal in habit and rapid in growth, which is known for its tree and graceful branching and its glossy blue-green foliage. In June it is beautifully adorned with a multitude of large Tulip-like greenish-yellow flowers with orange centers. Excellent for an open lawn, where the soil is rich and well drained. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$3.50.

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—Probably the most beautiful of all flowering trees. A large, stately, symmetrically-formed Magnolia—renowned for the richness of its foliage, its lavish array of large, yellowish-green and very fragrant flowers in June, and its scarlet cucumber-shaped seed pods. Transplants quite readily, but is most successful when moved in the spring. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.50. 5-6 ft.—each, \$2.50.

M. denudata—The superb Chinese Yulan, spreading in form, with very early, large, fragrant white flowers. 12-18 in.—each, \$4.00. 18-24 in.—each, \$6.00. 2-3 ft.—each, \$8.00.

M. Soulangiana—The familiar pink Magnolia so freely planted before the war. For the first time in recent years we are again offering this handsome variety. 12-18 in.—each, \$4.00. 18-24 in.—each, \$6.00. 2-3 ft.—each, \$8.00.

M. Soulangiana Lennei

—An open-growing tree with large, tulip-shaped flowers which are rosy-purple outside and white within. 12-18 in.—each, \$4.00. 18-24 in.—each, \$6.00. 2-3 ft.—each, \$8.00.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—A hardy, vigorous native species. Giant white blossoms, four to eight inches across, open in June, followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits. 4-5 ft.—each, \$3.00.

MALUS, THE FLOWERING CRAB—The gorgeous varieties of Malus have few rivals among spring-flowering trees and shrubs. They are easy of culture, and mature with remarkable rapidity. Prices, unless otherwise indicated: 4-5 ft.—each, \$2.00.

M. brevipes—A close relative of *M. floribunda*, but lower and denser in habit. It bears dull white flowers and small, round, delicately-ribbed berries.

M. Eleyi—When unfolding in the Spring, the leaves are red, and retain a prominent purplish mid-vein. The large semi-double flowers are a deep wine-red.

M. floribunda (Japanese Flowering Crab)—This broad, round-topped Crab is one of the most successful small ornamental trees of this section. In the spring its slender, arching branchlets are wreathed in rose-pink buds which change to white as they open. Its small yellow fruit makes excellent bird food.

M. floribunda purpurea (Purple Crab)—Similar to the above, with purple foliage.

M. ioensis plena (Bechtel's Crab)—A very hardy, compact and shapely specimen. Its bright pink flowers resemble small roses. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.50.

M. prunifolia rinki—An excellent small tree with pink flowers. Prized especially for its bright red and yellow fruits which remain in abundance far into the winter.

M. robusta (*Cherry Crab*)—This vigorous tree bears white or pinkish flowers, and pale yellow fruit overlaid with bright red.

M. Sargentii (*Sargent Crab*)—Low and spreading. Excellent for rockeries. Clusters of pure white flowers, followed by masses of wine-colored fruit. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.50.

M. Sieboldi (*Toringo Crab*)—An exquisite crab in the autumn, when it is adorned with a profusion of small red and yellow berries. Single flowers, white or bluish, bloom in May.

M. spectabilis—A small, upright tree. Its large, semi-double flowers—coral-red to pink—are followed by pale yellow fruit.

MORUS alba pendula (*Tea's Weeping Mulberry*)—A splendid small weeping lawn tree, with a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Light green foliage, glossy and deeply lobed. Reddish purple fruit—attractive to birds. 2 year top, selected, \$3.50 each.

MOUNTAIN ASH—See Sorbus.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (*Sour Wood*)—A tree of dazzling beauty in the fall, when its pale showy fruits are set off strikingly by the brilliant crimson foliage. An excellent medium-sized tree for lawn or parkway. 4-5 ft.—each, \$2.50. 5-6 ft.—each, \$3.00.

PLATANUS orientalis (*European Plane Tree*)—Considered by many the most successful shade tree for street plantings, as it is suited to a variety of soils, grows rapidly, withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities, and is remarkably free from insect-pests. Symmetrical, graceful in contour. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$3.00.

POPULUS Eugenei (*Carolina Poplar*)—A rapid-growing, spreading tree, with gray-green bark and rather coarse heart-shaped leaves. Is not harmed by smoke or dirt. Excellent for shade and high screen plantings. 8-10 ft.—each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00. 10-12 ft.—each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50.

P. nigra italica (*Lombardy Poplar*)—A tall, spire-like tree with upright branches. Very effective for high screens and vertical accents. 6-8 ft.—each, 75c; 10, \$6.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00. 10-12 ft.—each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50.

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi (*Purple Leaf Plum*)—A small tree with pinkish-white flowers, and lustrous dark purple leaves. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.25.

P. serrulata (*Japanese Flowering Cherry*)—A beautiful upright, ornamental cherry, which displays showy, double pink or white flowers in advance of the leaves. Each, \$3.00.



Chinese Elm (*Ulmus pumila*)

P. Subhirtella (*Pink Weeping Japan Cherry*)—One of the finest weeping trees. Its gracefully drooping branches are covered to their very tips with bright rose-colored blossoms. 5-6 ft. stem. Each, \$5.00.

P. serrulata sachalinensis sekiyama (*Kanzan*)—One of the finest of all flowering cherries. As soon as the young copper-colored leaves burst from bud, the tree bears bright deep pink flowers, dark in bud and very double. A hardy, rapid grower. 4-5 ft.—each, \$4.00.

RED BUD—See Cercis.

SALISBURIA—See Ginkgo.

SALIX babylonica (*Babylon Weeping Willow*)—This is the famous Weeping Willow, whose long pendulous branches droop to the ground with matchless grace. Creates an exquisite effect on the margins of streams or lakes. 4-6 ft.—each, \$1.00.

S. elegantissima (*Thurlo's Weeping Willow*)—The smaller branches droop, but it is not as pendulous in small sizes as the Babylonian. 4-6 ft.—each, 75c.

S. pentandra (*Laurel Willow*)—Broad, glossy green leaves. Fine for screens—at the seashore, or at the edge of water. 4-6 ft.—each, 50c. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.00.

S. vitellina (*Golden Willow*)—In the summer this willow is a billowy mass of silvery green foliage. In the winter it is treasured for its striking array of bright yellow twigs. A rapid-growing tree, with a short, thick trunk and broad irregular crown. Does very well in moist soil. 4-6 ft.—each, 75c. 6-8 ft.—each, \$1.25.

SORBUS aucuparia (*European Mt. Ash*)—A very attractive small, hardy tree, which bears clusters of scarlet berries from July to winter. The fruit is valued as a bird food. 4-6 ft.—each, \$1.50. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$2.50.

S. aucuparia pendula (*Weeping Mt. Ash*)—Similar to the above, except that the branches are long, slender and pendulous. Each, \$5.00.

TILIA americana (*American Linden*)—This rapid-growing native Linden, with its broad rounded head, makes an excellent planting for lawn or park. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.00. 8-10 ft.—each, \$3.50. 10-12 ft.—each, \$5.00.

ULMUS americana (*American Elm*)—A stately and dignified tree, whose slim, straight trunk and slender arching branches give it a vase-like shape. Popular for street and park planting. 8-10 ft., 1-1½ in. cal.—each, \$2.00. 10-12 ft., 1½-1¾ in. cal.—each, \$3.00.

U. pumila (*Chinese Elm*)—A very popular small elm for street planting, which merits even wider favor. It grows very rapidly, and at maturity its slender, grayish branches form a dense pyramidal canopy of small fresh green leaves. 4-6 ft.—each, \$1.75. 6-8 ft.—each, \$2.50.

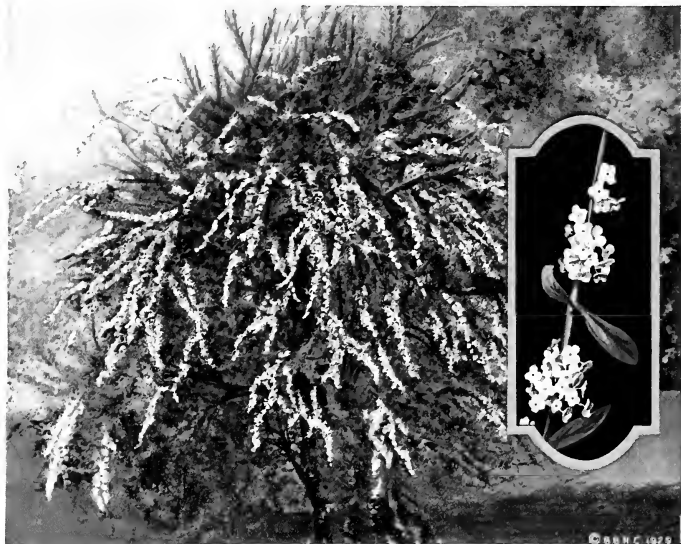


Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)

Flowering Shrubs

WHETHER planted individually or in groups, flowering shrubs contribute immeasurably to the appearance of any grounds. Where space permits, they can be set apart as specimens and permitted to develop in perfect symmetry to their maximum form and beauty. In groups, they can be used as screens to shield the garage or part of the yard; or to relieve with their graceful contours the straight rigid lines of the foundation. On banks and slopes, along the borders of walks and drives, and in corners of the yard, flowering shrubs create a continuous symphony of color from early spring until autumn. Many shrubs, in fact, take on a matchless brilliance with the first few weeks of autumn, when the rich green of the foliage is transformed into a lustrous red. Some varieties, including several of the Dogwoods, which are known for their vivid barks and brilliant berries, lend a note of color even to the grey landscape of winter.

Where quantity prices are not quoted, 10% discount is allowed on 5 to 50 plants of same variety and size; 20% on 50 to 300.



Buddleia alternifolia.

BUDDLEIA alternifolia (*Hardy Buddleia*)—A native of northern China, this "Flowering Weeping Willow," worthy of a place in any garden, was introduced into cultivation in 1914, and has since become firmly established as the hardiest member of its genus. Its most distinctive botanical characteristic is the alternate arrangement of its leaves on the shoots. The leaves are narrow, long and lance-shaped, very short-stalked, and are dull green on the surface and grey underneath. The wide-spreading, pendulous branches are covered with well-rounded, compact clusters of bright lilac-purple flowers with reddish crimson eyes. The buds are borne from the axils of the previous year's leaves, and (later in the year) from the axils of the current season. The flowers grow so luxuriantly that often shoots 3 to 4 feet in length are densely laden with the bright fragrant blossoms.

Buddleia alternifolia grows vigorously and usually attains at maturity a height of eight to ten feet. Because of its remarkable hardiness, and the fact that it blossoms in high summer and continues until fall, it is an extremely valuable mid-season plant which will develop well in garden borders of suitably

cultivated soil. However, as suggested by Alfred Rehder in "Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs," it should be borne in mind that this species thrives best in that region the northern limit of which runs from Southern New Hampshire westerly through Lake Erie to Northern Kansas, twists about in the Mountain States and finally goes North through Idaho to Washington. 12-18 in.—each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50. 18-24 in.—each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50. 2-3 ft.—each, \$2.50. 3-4 ft.—each, \$3.00.

BUDDLEIA Davidii Veitchiana (*Butterfly Bush*)—One of the most beautiful summer-flowering shrubs, which grows to full size in one year. Each spring it thrusts out a profusion of four to five foot stems which are covered from July till frost with delicately-formed lilac-like blossoms, the fragrance of which continually attracts butterflies. Each, 50c.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum (*Five-leaved Aralia*)—A strong-growing, upright shrub, with gracefully arched spiny branches and bright green shiny foliage. Thrives under the most difficult conditions, and therefore makes an excellent planting for rocky or shady places, and for dense grouping. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

ALMOND—See *Prunus glandulosa*.

ALTHEA—See *Hibiscus*.

ARROW-WOOD—See *Viburnum*.

AZALEA arborescens (*Sweet Azalea*)—In June it bears an abundance of delightfully fragrant white flowers with pink stamens. In late autumn, the foliage often turns to brilliant shades of red. 5-15 feet. Spreading clump, 3-6 feet broad, in cultivation. Easy culture. 12-18 in.—each, \$1.50. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$3.00.



Deutzia

AZALEA calendulacea (*Flame Azalea*)—The most regal of the species, native or exotic, and a handsome representative of our Carolina mountain flora. Light sulphur-yellow to deep red. 12-18 in.—each, \$2.00. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$2.75.

A. mollis—This is a picturesque Japanese variety, possessing beautiful large blooms varying in color from a gorgeous red through shades of orange to a deep rich yellow. Perfectly hardy everywhere. 12-15 in.—each, \$2.00.

A. Vaseyi (*Pinkshell Azalea*)—Probably the most prolific bloomer of all the native species. Its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear before the foliage in early April or May. Autumn usually turns the leaves a dark, rich crimson. 6 to 15 feet. Broad-spreading growth in cultivation with delicate stems. 12-18 in.—each, \$2.00. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$2.50. 2-3 ft.—each, \$3.00.

A. viscosa (*Swamp Azalea*)—White, fragrant flowers, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes splendid clumps, often reaching a height of 10-12 feet. 12-18 in.—each, \$1.50. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$2.00. 2-3 ft.—each, \$2.50.

BEAUTY BERRY—See *Callicarpa*.

BEAUTY BUSH—See *Kolkwitzia*.

BERBERIS Thunbergi (*Japan Barberry*)—This slow-growing, compact plant is widely used for hedges. In the autumn it turns to a radiant crimson, and the abundance of bright red berries presents a colorful picture all winter. Perfectly hardy everywhere. 2-year transplanted bushy plants; 12-18 in.—each, 20c; 10, \$1.75; 100, \$15.00. 18-24 in.—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00. 2-2½ ft.—each, 40c; 10, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00.

B. Thunbergi minor (*Box Barberry*)—A perfectly hardy barberry, dwarf in habit, which may be kept clipped to any shape or size desired. The small foliage changes to crimson in the fall. 6 in.—each, 50c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00. 8 in.—each, 60c; 10, \$4.50; 100, \$40.00.

B. Thunbergi atropurpurea (*The New Red-Leaved Japan Barberry*)—Similar to *Barberry Thunbergi*. Excellent for contrast, as it has bronze-red foliage which becomes fiery red in autumn. Absolutely hardy. 12-15 in.—each 75c; 10, \$6.00; 100, \$50.00. 15-18 in.—each, \$1.00; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$60.00.

BRIDAL WREATH—See *Spiraea*.

BUTTON BUSH—See *Cephalanthus*.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora



Flame Azalea (Azalea calendulacea)

CALICARPA japonica (*Chinese Beauty Berry*)—An unusual low plant, distinguished for its delicate pink flowers in the summer, and clusters of violet berries throughout the fall and early winter. A handsome plant for any garden. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (*Sweet Shrub*)—A neat, compact shrub with large stately leaves, and small double blossoms of dark mahogany color. Has been widely cherished for years. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c. 2 to 3 ft.—each, 75c.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (*Button Bush*)—A dense, rounded bush, 4 to 6 feet high. In July it is covered with large, ball-shaped greenish-white flowers of considerable fragrance. Especially suited to damp locations. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

CERCIS canadensis—See *Ornamental Trees*.

CHIONANTHUS virginica (*White Fringe*)—A large tree-like shrub of striking beauty. In early April it is draped with long fringes of snow-white flowers. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

CINQUEFOIL—See *Pentstemon*.

CLETHRA alnifolia (*Sweet Pepper Bush*)—A showy little shrub, 3 to 5 feet high, covered in August and September with long wands of creamy-white, delightfully fragrant flowers. A very popular planting for small shrub groups around the house or in the garden. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

CORAL BERRY—See *Symphoricarpos*.

CORNUS—THE SHRUBBY DOGWOODS—The wide renown of these beautiful shrubs is due mainly to the high coloring of the bark, which enlivens the winter landscape. They are unsurpassed for grouping, and every variety thrives well in shade.

C. alba siberica (*Red Branched Dogwood*)—Grows 6 to 10 feet high, with clusters of fine white flowers, which are succeeded in the fall by bright ornamental berries. In the winter, stem and branches turn blood-red. 12-18 in.—each, 25c. 18-24 in.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

C. alba Spaethi (*Yellow-Leaved Dogwood*)—Large leaves, with yellow margins. 1½-2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.



Spiraea Anthony Waterer

Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*)

CORNUS alba argenteo-marginata (*Variegated Dogwood*)—One of the choicest variegated-leaved shrubs, beautiful both summer and winter. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, with purplish-red branches and variegated silver foliage. Capable of refined, compact shape by pruning. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

C. Amomum (*Silky Dogwood*)—Bears white flowers in June, and blue berries later. Dull red bark. 12-18 in.—each, 25c. 18-24 in.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

C. florida—See Deciduous Trees.

C. florida rubra—See Deciduous Trees.

C. paniculata (*Panicked Dogwood*)—A tall, upright shrub, with white flowers and fruit on red stems. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

C. stolonifera (*Red Osier Dogwood*)—Red bark; white flowers and berries. Excellent for waterside planting. 18-24 in.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

C. stolonifera flaviramea (*Goldentwig Dogwood*)—A form of the stolonifera, with yellow branches. Exhibiting striking contrast when planted with red-branched species. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

COTONEASTER acutifolia—A tall upright shrub, with small, oval, lustrous leaves. Blooms profusely. Flowers succeeded by black berries. 1½-2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

C. Dielsiana (*Diel's Cotoneaster*)—An extremely graceful shrub, with very delicate, arching branches. At maturity it is 6-8 feet high, with small but abundant leaves, pink flowers and round, scarlet berries. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.50.

C. divaricata—An upright, spreading shrub, 6 feet high. It bears small, glossy leaves, and a profusion of rose-tinted flowers in June. Bright red fruit ripens in September. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.50. **C. horizontalis**—Deservedly, the most popular of the red-fruited Cotoneasters. It bears pale pink flowers in great abundance, and in the winter its bright red berries contribute a charming note of color and warmth. In New England it is hardy, but deciduous. Further south, it is evergreen. 3 in. pots—each, 75c; 6 in. pots—each, \$1.50.

C. Simonsi—A sturdy and attractive native of the Himalaya Mountains, whose spreading branches are four feet or more in length. White flowers, tinged pink, bloom in June and July, followed by small, red berries. 4-5 ft., field grown—each, \$2.50.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Japan Quince*)—Very early in May this famous shrub is adazzle with scarlet flowers, which are later succeeded by quince-shaped, and quite fragrant, fruits. Dark, glossy green foliage. Bushy growth, with protecting thorns. Makes a beautiful hedge. 12-18 in.—each, 40c. 18-24 in.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

CYTISUS scoparius (*Scotch Broom*)—This shrub has slender, erect bright green branches which, in May and June, are profusely adorned with vivid yellow flowers. It naturalizes easily. 18-24 in.—each, 40c. 2-3 ft.—each, 60c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

DEUTZIA—These valuable Oriental shrubs vary considerably in height and habit; however, in June, all varieties bear thick wreaths of dainty bell or tasse-shaped flowers.

D. crenata—This strong, upright Deutzia grows to a height of 5-6 feet. In June it bears loose clusters of double flowers, white or bluish pink. 18-24 in.—each, 40c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

D. gracilis (*Slender Deutzia*)—This shrub is dense and bushy, and dwarf in habit. In May its drooping branches are festooned with pure white flowers. In addition to being an old and popular garden plant, it is widely used for winter blooming in pots. 12-18 in.—each, 50c.

D. gracilis rosea—Similar in growth to the above, with pink flowers. 12-18 in.—each, 50c.

D. Lemoinei—A large, vigorous shrub which blooms early with broad clusters of white flowers. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias. 18-24 in.—each, 50c.

D. scabra (*Pride of Rochester*)—Blossoms in May, in advance of other Deutzias, and attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. The large, double flowers, which are white with outer petals tinted pink, bloom with luxuriant freedom. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

DIERVILLA sessilifolia (*Southern Bush Honeysuckle*)—Blossoms in June with flat, irregular clusters of lemon-yellow and pale-green flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

DOGWOOD—See Cornus.

ELDER—See Sambucus.

EUONYMUS alata (*Winged Spindlewood*)—A matchless beauty in Autumn, with red fruit, and deep rose leaves turning to scarlet. In winter, its stiffly-spreading and corky-winged branches create an intriguing Japanese effect. With plenty of space, it becomes a round, compact shrub. 12-18 in.—each, 50c. 18-24 in.—each, 75c.

EUONYMUS europaea (*Spindle Tree*)—This magnificent shrub enlivens the sombre setting of autumn with a spot of picturesque color. In the fall, it bears fruit shading from red to pink, with orange outer coat, like Bittersweet. It is a tall, erect shrub which is ideal for borders or evergreen planting. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (*Pearl Bush*)—In April and May showy masses of large pure-white flowers are displayed on dainty, slender, spreading bush. Grows to 10 ft. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

FIRE BUSH—See Cydonia.

FORSYTHIA (*Golden Bell*)—These distinctive shrubs are among the first to bloom, and their cheerful bright yellow flowers, which open before the leaves appear, seem to express the very spirit of Spring. They attain an ultimate height of 8 to 10 ft.

F. intermedia—The earliest-blooming, and most showy, of the Forsythias. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

F. intermedia spectabilis—Regarded by many as the most handsome of the Forsythias. Its branches, which are often six to eight feet long, are completely covered with rich golden flowers. A compact and strong growing shrub. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00.

F. suspensa—Very long, whip-like branches, superbly adapted for covering arches and trellises, or for twining over the ground. It can be stapled, and made to cover walls. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

F. suspensa Fortunei—Vigorous, with erect and arching branches. Makes a beautiful showing as a single specimen. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

F. viridissima—A bush-like shrub, with spreading branches which ascend to 5-6 feet. Blossoms later than other Forsythias, and its flowers are less conspicuous. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

GOLDEN BELL—See Forsythia.

GLOBE FLOWER—See Kerria.

HIBISCUS syriacus (*Rose of Sharon*)—Prized especially for its handsome mid-summer flowers. A good hedge plant, and excellent for massing. Blooms after most of the flowering shrubs are gone. Best named varieties: Double rose, double red, double white, double purple. Bush Form: 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Lonicera*.

HYDRANGEAS—Treasured everywhere for their wealth of late summer bloom. Create a beautiful effect when used in front of taller shrubs.

H. arborescens grandiflora (*Hills of Snow Hydrangea*)—Known for its profusion of round, snowy-white blooms, which appear in early June and last until late September. Thrives anywhere, but is most successful in a moist shady location. Very hardy. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

H. paniculata grandiflora (*Panicle Hydrangea*)—Bears pyramids of huge creamy white flowers which are tinged with pink in late summer. Begins blooming in mid-July, and continues until late October. The flowers are very lasting, and make handsome house decorations in winter. 1½-2 ft.—each, 25c. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c. Tree Form: 2-3 ft.—each, 60c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c. 4-5 ft.—each \$1.00.

HYPERICUM patulum (*Shrubby St. John's Wort*)—A compact, dwarf shrub, which maintains its grey-green foliage and double yellow flowers from August to October. Excellent in margins of shrub borders. 1½-2 ft.—each, 60c.

ILEX serrata (*Red Fruited Japanese Winterberry*)—A fascinating introduction from Japan, pre-eminent for its wonderful display of bright red, holly-like berries which thickly crowd every twig, and remain until late in the winter. It is of slow growth and admirably suited for planting in evergreen beds or borders. 1-1½ ft.—each, 75c.

JAPAN QUINCE—See *Cydonia*.

JET BEAD—See *Rhodotypos*.

KERRIA japonica (*Globe Flower*)—A rather tall, erect shrub bearing single five-petalled yellow flowers throughout the summer, and valued in winter for its bright green stems. The foliage is deep green above and pale below. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c.

K. japonica flore-plena (*Double Globe Flower*)—In continuous bloom from June until September. Its double, yellow flowers are more numerous in culture than the single variety. 1½-2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

KOLKOWITZIA AMABILIS

(*Beauty Bush*)—A superb Chinese importation, distinguished for its lavish blooming and exceptional hardiness, which deserves a prominent place in American gardens. The center of the shrub is erect to a height of 6 to 8 feet, while the leafy outer branches gracefully droop to the ground, laden with luxuriant clusters of deep pink flowers with yellowish brown throats. 12-18 in.—each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50. 18-24 in.—each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50.

LESPEDEZA bicolor (*Bush Clover*)—In the spring its slender branches thrust out long flowering shoots, which, in mid-summer, show an abundance of rosy-purple, pea-like flowers. Excellent for giving variety to the border. 2 year—each, 50c.

LIGUSTRUM amurense (*Amur River Privet*)—Much harder than the California Privet, but its foliage lacks the rich green color of the latter, and does not remain on the plant so late in the fall. Erect to 15 feet. 18 in.—\$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 2 ft.—10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

L. ibolium—This upright Privet is a cross between the *Ibota* and the California. It has the bushiness and hardiness of the former, and the bright green foliage of the latter. Unexcelled for tall screens and formal hedges. Thrives in cold localities. 18-24 in.—each, 20c; 10, \$1.60; 100, \$12.00. 2-3 ft.—each, 25c; 10, \$2.05; 100, \$16.00.

L. ibota—One of the hardiest and most graceful Privets, light and spreading in habit. White flowers; small blue-black berries with grey bloom. June and July. Grows 8-10 feet. 18 in.—10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 2 ft.—10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

L. ibota Regelianum—A low-spreading form of the *Ibota*, prized for its horizontal branching, and for its dense foliage which turns to dull bronze-purple in the fall. Blooms in June with small lateral clusters of white flowers. Has little blue-black berries, which look like tiny clusters of grapes. 12-18 in.—10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00. 18-24 in.—10, \$4.00; 100, \$30.00.

L. ovalifolium (*California Privet*)—An upright Privet, famous for its bright green foliage. Widely used for hedges, but is not reliably hardy north of Connecticut. 12 in.—10, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00. 18 in.—10, \$1.25; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$60.00. 2 ft.—10, \$1.50; 100, \$10.00; 1000, \$85.00.

L. vulgare nanum (*Lodense Privet*)—A low, compact Privet suitable for dwarf borders or hedges around small gardens. 6-10 in.—10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 10-12 in.—10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

LILAC—See *Syringa*.

LONICERA fragrantissima (*Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle*)—One of the earliest shrubs to bloom. In March and April, creamy-white sweet-scented flowers appear on the fine, recurring branches, and in early summer there are bright red fruits. Foliage is dense and evergreen. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

L. Morrowi (*Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle*)—A shrub of medium height, with drooping branches, valued chiefly for its broad-spreading form and fine, dense foliage. It bears light yellow flowers in May and June, and displays bright red fruit from August till late fall. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

L. Ruprechtiana (*Orange Fruited Honeysuckle*)—A tall, bushy shrub. White flowers in May and June, followed by orange-red fruit. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

L. tatarica (*Tatarian Honeysuckle*)—This dense, vigorous shrub has luxuriant foliage during summer and late fall. White and pink flowers appear in June. Through July and August the branches are laden with red currant-like fruits. 10 feet. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c.

MOCK ORANGE—See *Philadelphus*.

NINEBARK—See *Physocarpus*.

PEARL BUSH—See *Exochorda*.

PHILADELPHUS (*Mock Orange*)—

No garden is complete without some of these popular old-fashioned shrubs. They grow vigorously in sun or partial shade, and create beautiful foliage effects.

P. coronarius (*Garland Mock Orange*)—A fine old garden shrub, which grows erect to 8 or 10 feet. In May it thrusts out dense sprays of delightfully-scented creamy-white flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

P. coronarius aureus (*Golden Syringa*)—A golden-leaved shrub, valuable for contrast in grouping. 12-18 in.—each, 50c. 1½-2 ft.—75c.

P. grandiflorus (*Large-flowered Mock Orange*)—The tallest of the Mock Oranges, often reaching 15 to 20 feet. In June and July it bears large, showy creamy-white flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

P. Gordonianus—The last Mock Orange to bloom. In July it presents a striking picture with its pure-white clustered flowers and light green, airy foliage. 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c.

P. Lemoinei Mont Blanc—Upright branches; large panicles of numerous sweet-scented flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

P. virginialis—A magnificent shrub, upright in habit, which blooms longer than any other Mock Orange, and with larger and more sweetly-scented flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.



Deutzia

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius (*Nine-bark*)—This tall, quick-growing shrub has white flowers in mid-June succeeded by bright red fruit. Grows well in shade. Useful for screens. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c.

P. opulifolius lutea (*Golden Nine-bark*)—A variety of the above, with bright yellow foliage and showy clusters of flowers. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.00.

POTENTILLA fruticosa (*Shrubby Cinquefoil*)—It completely covers stony or dry soils with densely-leaved low-spreading branches, which are vividly colored with lemon-yellow flowers. Foliage is glossy green in summer and bronze in winter. 12-18 in.—each, 50c.

PRIVET—See Ligustrum.

PRUNUS glandulosa (*Flowering Almond*)—A low shrub, with arching branches. In the spring it becomes a veritable mound of compact pink and white rosettes. An exquisite planting for front of shrub border. 18-24 in.—each, 65c. 2-3 ft.—each, 90c.

P. triloba (*Double Flowering Plum*)—A handsome shrub of vigorous growth. Early in spring, before its leaves appear, the whole tree is draped in a fleecy cloud of double, delicate pink blossoms. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

PYRACANTHA coccinea Lalandi (*Laland Firethorn*)—This tall-growing shrub, with its sharp leafy spines, makes excellent hedges. Small white flowers appear in the late spring, but its full beauty is not seen until fall, when the slender branches are bright with clusters of orange-red flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$1.50.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides (*Jet Bead; White Kerria*)—Bears showy white flowers in May, and occasionally throughout the summer. Its shiny, jet-black fruit lasts all winter. Very vigorous and hardy. 1½-2 ft.—each, 40c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

RIIUS COTINUS (*Smoke Bush*)—A large, picturesque shrub, which at maturity attains a height of 15 feet. In habit, it is round and bushy, often broader than high. The foliage is fine-



Spiraea

S. canadensis aurea (*Golden Elder*)—An upright shrub, with golden foliage. Thrives in moist places. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

SCOTCH BROOM—See Cytisus.

SMOKE BUSH—See Rhus.

SNOWBALL—See Viburnum.

SNOWBERRY—See Symphoricarpos.

SPIRAEA arguta (*Snow Garland*)—A slim, upright shrub, 3 to 5 feet high. In early May its branches are a snowy mass of pure white flowers. 1½-2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

S. Billardi—Its erect, sparsely-twiggled branches are crowned with dense spikes of rose-pink flowers. July to September. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c.

S. bumalda var. Anthony Waterer—An old favorite among small garden shrubs. Its flat clusters of rose-pink flowers last all summer. 12-18 in.—each, 35c. 18-24 in.—each, 50c.

S. Fortunei (*Callosa Rosa*)—A dense, low-growing bush which blooms freely nearly all summer with small, flat heads of rose colored flowers. 12-18 in.—each, 50c. 18-24 in.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

textured, dense and dark green, and in autumn assumes various shades of yellow and purple. The plant also bears small, inconspicuous purple flowers in loosely arranged clusters. But the most striking characteristic is its array of long, plummy and very showy stems, which make the shrub such a magnificent feature of the summer garden. In July, the plant is enveloped in clouds of these delicate, lavender, fluffy stems which look like swarms of smoke. 1½-2 ft.—each, 60c. 2-3 ft.—each, 80c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.10. 4-5 ft.—each, \$1.50.

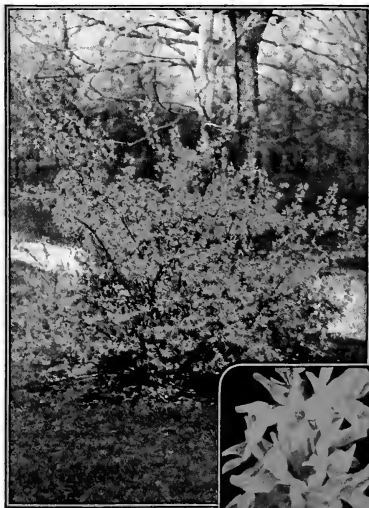
ROSA HUGONIS—See Roses.

RUGOSA ROSES—See Roses.

SAMBUCUS canadensis acutiloba (*Cut-leaf American Elder*)—In June and July every shoot bears a large flat cluster of pure-white fragrant flowers, which are followed by lustrous black fruits. Striking when massed. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.



Mock Orange
(*Philadelphus virginialis*)



Golden Bell (*Forsythia*)



Globe Flower (*Kerria japonica*)



Clematis paniculata

SPIRAEA Froebeli—Similar to *A. Waterer*, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. In July and August it bears bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

S. Henryi—A hardy, vigorous grower with arching branches. White flowers, borne in June, form compound 3 to 5-inch clusters. 1-year—each, 50c.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath)—A handsome shrub of medium height and graceful form, which in May and early June is laden with masses of dainty, very double, pure white flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

S. Reevesiana—A small shrub with single white flowers on slender arching branches. Not hardy in exposed situations. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

S. Thunbergi—In April and May its delicate, arching branches bear fine, bright green foliage and a profusion of white flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

S. trichocarpa—This handsome new shrub has long, gracefully-arching branches and large, round clusters of snowy white flowers. It blooms two weeks later than *Spiraea Van Houttei* and its glossy green leaves last until late fall. 12-18 in.—each, 50c.

S. Van Houttei—A medium-sized shrub which is covered in late May and June with pure white flowers. Foliage is dark green and fine in texture. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.



Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa (Lace Shrub)—Drooping, arching branches, with a lacy fringe of feathery, fern-like leaves. Vivid bronze-red tints in autumn. A favorite for informal hedges and mass effects. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 60c.

ST. JOHN'S WORT—See *Hypericum*.

SWEET SHRUB—See *Calycanthus*.

SYMPHORICARPOS Chenaultii—A trim little shrub with bluish-gray foliage, spicate pinkish flowers and handsome red fruits. Hardy in Massachusetts. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

S. racemosus (Snowberry)—This low, shade-loving plant bears rose-white flowers in summer, and large white berries in fall and winter. A superb fine-textured shrub for borders. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry)—A dwarf shrub which thrives in shade. Coral berries last until late winter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

SYRINGA (Lilacs)

S. Josikaea—This upright shrub has rough, deep green leaves, and blooms in June with violet flowers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

S. persica rubra—A medium-sized shrub with slender, spreading branches and small leaves. In May and June it bears fragrant clusters of wine colored flowers. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

S. vulgaris—Common purple lilac. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 40c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

S. vulgaris alba—Common white lilac. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

SYRINGA HYBRIDS—Prices: $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00; (S) signifies single flowers; (D), double flowers.

Alexander Humboldt (D)—Reddish purple.

Buffon (S)—Elegant clusters of mauve pink flowers with reflexed lobes.

Charles the Tenth (S)—Reddish purple. Large, rather loose panicles. A strong grower.

Congo (S)—Long spikes of deep red-purple flowers.

De Jussieu (D)—Lilac blue, outer side pink; red bud.

Des Cartes (S)—Mauve pink. A free and early bloomer.

Double Rubella (D)—Light lavender.

Emile Lemoine (D)—Large trusses of rosy lilac flowers. One of the finest hybrids.

Jan Van Tol (S)—Very large trusses of pure white flowers. A strong-growing, free-blooming variety—one of the best for garden culture or forcing. 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—each, 75c. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, \$1.00.

Jean Bart (D)—Rosy carmine.

Lamartine (S)—Large panicles of rose mauve flowers. Early.

Le Printemps (D)—Lilac pink; large trusses.

Ludwig Spaeth (S)—Very dark crimson purple; one of the darkest.

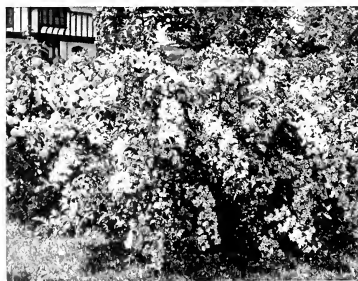
Mme. Abel Chatenay (D)—Milk white; huge, compact panicles.

Marie Legraye (S)—Pure white. Fragrant. Fine for forcing.

Pres. Grey (D)—Beautiful lilac blue. Very double. Large panicles. Extra.

TAMARIX indica (Indian Tamarisk)—A tall shrub with slender, upright branches and dull green feathery foliage. In early summer it bears long racemes of pink flowers. Thrives in seaside soils. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

VACCINIUM corymbosum (High-bush Blueberry)—An elegant native plant, beautiful in early spring with its delicately-tinted young leaves and small white bell flowers. In late summer, the branches are laden with palatable blue-black berries. In the fall the foliage is a radiant red. Thrives in swamps as well as in open dry places. Heavy, well-branched clumps, 2-3 ft.—each, \$3.00.



Weigela rosea

VIBURNUM (Arrow-woods and Snowballs).

V. acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum)—A spreading or upright shrub with slender branches, and creamy-white flowers which form flat-topped clusters in late spring or early summer. Its bright green Maple-like leaves turn a handsome purple in the fall. Black berries. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 50c.

V. Carlesi (Fragrant Viburnum)—A broad, rounded, compact shrub. In April and May it bears exquisite clusters of clove-scented flowers, light rosy pink in bud and white when fully expanded. 12-18 in.—each, \$1.75. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, \$2.50.



Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus)

in May and June. Fruits color unequally from crimson to black. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry)—Prized for its dense, brilliant green foliage, and the large bunches of crimson berries which deck the branches in winter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

V. opulus nanum (Dwarf Viburnum)—Dense and of dwarf-like haddock shape. Seldom bears flowers. Makes excellent low borders or hedges, and is easily controlled. 6-10 in.—each, 50c.

V. opulus sterile (Common Snowball)—Dense and spreading. Round flower clusters, about 3 inches across, borne profusely on drooping branchlets. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball)—A shrub of compact, upright habit which has highly ornamental foliage, and which during late May and early June bears dense clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00.

WEIGELA—A favorite for many years, widely treasured for its marvelous display of bloom in May and June.

W. candida—A choice white-flowered variety. Blooms abundantly in June and to some extent throughout the summer. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 50c.

W. Eva Rathke—Dark reddish green foliage; dark red blossoms. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 50c. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c.

W. Hendersoni—One of the strongest growing varieties. Large, deep rose-colored flowers. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

W. rosea—Most popular of all the Weigelas. A tall vigorous shrub, which bears a profusion of deep-pink flowers during June and more sparsely at intervals thereafter. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 25c. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c. 3-4 ft.—each, 75c.

WHITE FRINGE—See Chionanthus.

WHITE KERRIA—See Rhodotyus

WINGED SPINDLEWOOD—See Euonymus.

WINTERBERRY—See Ilex.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow Root)—A dwarf shrub, cultivated chiefly for its handsome foliage, which turns to a beautiful golden yellow in autumn. In late April, as the leaves unfold, small purple flowers appear. Unexcelled for ground cover and undergrowth, and especially valuable as a bank binder. Thrives in any soil, either in sun or shade. 12-15 in.—each, 50c. 15-18 in.—each, 60c.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

NOTHING adds more to the charm of a home than appropriate vines, and there is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways. Climbing vines add color and an air of coziness to the porch, and transform unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Unless 10 or 100-plant rates are given, there is a 10 per cent discount on 5 to 50 plants of a variety and size; 20 per cent discount on 50 to 300.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (*Virginia Creeper*)—A native vine with five-parted leaves which turn to a rich crimson in the fall. A rapid-growing vine for fences, rocky slopes and banks. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c.

A. tricuspidata (*Boston Ivy*; *Japan Ivy*)—When once established this hardy vine will grow indefinitely. The foliage is not attacked by disease or insects, nor injured by smoke or dirt. The glossy green leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in the fall. 2-year, 1½-2 ft.—each, 35c. 2-year, 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon (*Dutchman's Pipe*)—A rapid grower. Brownish pipe-shaped flowers appear in spring. The leaves are large and make a perfect screen. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00.

BIGNONIA radicans (*Trumpet Vine*)—A tall growing twining vine, with wisteria-like foliage, which bears orange flowers in mid-summer. 2-3 ft.—each, 35c. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c.

BITTERSWEET—See *Celastrus*.

BOSTON IVY—See *Ampelopsis*.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus (*Oriental Bittersweet*)—This tall, vigorous climber has bright green, and almost circular, leaves. In the autumn, its orange-yellow berries burst, disclosing their crimson arils. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

C. scandens (*American Bittersweet*)—Prized for its glossy, light green foliage, and its large clusters of bright orange berries which are displayed all winter. Excellent for rambling over fences and walls. 2-3 ft.—each, 50c.

CLEMATIS paniculata (*Sweet-scented Japan Clematis*)—In September, this plant is covered with a snowy mass of small white flowers. Its foliage remains a glossy green until December. Very fine for trellises and porches. (See page 13). 2-year—each, 50c. 3-year—each, 75c.

Hybrid Varieties—Duchess of Edinburgh—double white; Henry—white; Jackmani—purple; Mme. Edward Andre—wine red; Ramona—lavender; each, \$1.00.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE—See *Aristolochia*.

ENGLISH IVY—See *Hedera*.



English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)



Wisteria sinensis

HEDERA helix (*English Ivy*)—A strong-growing evergreen vine, with dark, glossy white-veined leaves. Excellent for covering stone or brick, or for trailing the ground. Should be given a north or east exposure. 2-3 ft., from 5-in. pots—each, 75c. 1½ ft., from 4-in. pots—each, 50c.

HONEYSUCKLE—See *Lonicera*.

JAPAN IVY—See *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*.

LONICERA japonica Halleana (*Hall's Japan Honeysuckle*)—Dark, glossy foliage, remaining green until late in the year. Fragrant yellow and white flowers from July until fall. 2-year—each, 50c.

L. HENRYI—One of the few evergreen vines hardy in New England. Leaves are 2 to 3 inches long, dull green above and lustrous below. Pinkish purple flowers are succeeded by black fruits. Splendid for trellises and walls, or for rambling over rocks. 18-24 in.—each, 75c.

L. sempervirens (*Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle*)—A high climbing vine, which blooms from May till September with clusters of long, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers. 2-year—each, 50c. 3-year—each, 75c.

LYCIUM chinensis (*Matrimony Vine*)—A vigorous climber, with a profusion of branches and bright purple, star-shaped flowers. Later it is decked with brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch in length. 2-year—each, 35c.

MATRIMONY VINE—See *Lycium*.

TRUMPET VINE—See *Bignonia*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

WISTERIA sinensis—A tall, hardy, fast-growing climber with pale green compound foliage. In May it is laden with long clusters of fragrant, purplish, pea-like flowers. 2-year—each, \$1.00. 3-year—each, \$1.50.

Roses

THE rose, probably the most beloved of all flowers, has attracted even greater interest since the new varieties of Hybrid Teas have become well known. From these gorgeous new varieties, and also the famous old ones, we have compiled a selected list of roses best suited to the sections in which most of our customers live.

Where quantity prices are not quoted, 10% discount is allowed on 5 to 50 plants of same variety and size; 20% discount on 50 to 300.



Paul's Scarlet Climbing Rose

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

SOIL—Any good garden soil will produce fine roses, but a clay loam is the best.

LOCATION—Roses should be planted in an open sunny position—well sheltered from high winds, yet a safe distance from hedges, shrubs and trees, the roots of which extend much farther than the branches.

WHEN TO PLANT—Roses should be planted early. They should be ordered in mid-winter so that shipment can be made at the most favorable time.

DISTANCE APART—Plant Hybrid Perpetuals about 2 feet apart; Hybrid Teas, 18 inches; Polyanthas, 12 to 15 inches; Climbers, 6 feet.

HOW TO PLANT—Unless ready to plant, a rose bush should be heeled in, in a slanting position with only the tips exposed. If a bush is shrivelled, soak in water, or bury in the ground for two or three days before planting.

Dig a hole deep enough so that the union of bud and stock is two or three inches beneath the surface. Prune away all broken or mangled roots; remove any weak branches and all but three or four of the strong ones, which should be cut back to three or four buds. Spread out the roots carefully, cover with good soil and firm very thoroughly.

Mound the earth around each plant four or five inches, leaving only the top buds exposed; this protects the branches while the roots are becoming established. After growth has started remove the earth, and after the beds have been cultivated once or twice apply a good mulch of well-rotted manure.

PEAT MOSS MULCH—We recommend the use of granulated Peat Moss mulch on all rose beds. This retards the escape of



Columbia

moisture from the soil, prevents the growth of weeds, and saves constant cultivation. We supply Peat Moss at \$4.00 a bale—a sufficient quantity for about 400 square feet of bed.

FERTILIZERS—Well-rotted stable manure (preferably cow manure) thoroughly mixed with the soil, is the best. Hog or sheep manure is very good. Air-slacked lime is excellent for sweetening the soil.

WINTER PROTECTION—In cold weather rose bushes should be banked with earth to a height of 6 or 8 inches. This sheds the water, prevents heaving, and maintains an even temperature. After the ground is thoroughly frozen, the valleys may be filled with strawy manure, leaves or similar material.

DISEASES AND INSECTS—Every two weeks, during the growing season, cover the plants with a dust composed of nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. This will prevent Mildew and Black Spot. For the Aphis, or Green fly, spray with a solution of Black Leaf 40.

Everblooming Roses

This class, which includes Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana Roses, embodies the delicate and delightful fragrance of the tea roses with the vigor and color of the Hybrid Perpetuals. With adequate protection they will succeed in all but the coldest parts of the United States. Each, 85c.

The letters H.T.—T—or Per. following a name, indicate that the variety is a Hybrid Tea, Tea, or Pernetiana.

BETTY (H.T.)—A vigorous plant, with glossy foliage, copper-pink buds and large pale buff-pink flowers.



Mme. Butterfly

BETTY UPRICHIARD (H.T.)—Coppery red buds, semi-double flowers. Persistent blooming. One of the finest new roses.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.)—Brilliant, rose-pink, fragrant flowers. A recent and excellent rose of Columbia.

CHAS. K. DOUGLAS (H.T.)—This beautiful crimson-scarlet garden rose is large, loosely formed and slightly fragrant.

COLUMBIA (H.T.)—Large deep pink-colored roses on long stiff stems. Vigorous, free flowering; mildew resistant.

DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.)—New and greatly admired. Flowers large, perfectly shaped, clear pink.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.)—Considered by many the finest yellow Hybrid Tea Rose. Intense saffron yellow, flushed crimson, deepening to coppery yellow. Long pointed buds.

EDEL (H.T.)—Large ivory-white flowers of exquisite texture.

EDWARD MAWLEY (H.T.)—Gorgeous dark red flowers, highly perfumed and lasting. Requires heavy feeding.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.)—A large, double, rich velvety crimson rose with ruby red center. One of the most successful of its color.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.)—Large flowers of brilliant scarlet which are produced freely. Known as the leading red rose of the world.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (H.T.)—Orange-buff flower, fragrant and freely produced. Splendid foliage.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.)—This excellent hardy plant bears a profusion of very large, double crimson roses.

FRIEDRICHSRUH (H.T.)—Blossoms freely and vigorously with very double and intensely fragrant dark wine-red roses.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.)—A universal favorite among red garden roses. Bears an abundance of pure crimson-scarlet roses from early June till frost. Very hardy and vigorous.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)—These double, maroon-red roses are large, velvety and fragrant.



Golden Ophelia

INDEPENDENCE DAY (Per.)—Fragrant flaming yellow flowers, suffused with copper and red-brown, borne lavishly on strong mildew-resistant plants.

JONK. J. L. MOCK (H.T.)—A large, well-formed rose of most unusual coloring. Petals are bright cherry red outside and silvery white within.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.)—Creamy white buds, beautifully formed, open into snowy, white roses tinted lemon in the center.

KILLARNEY (H.T.)—Long-pointed, brilliant pink buds. Enormous semi-full flowers, with broad wax-like silvery-edged petals.

K. Double White (H.T.)—Blossoms larger, but is not as prolific as Killarney. Long, pointed, snowy white buds.

K. Queen (H.T.)—Sparkling pink roses, similar to original Killarney, but fuller and more vigorous. Thick foliage, resistant to mildew.

K. White (H.T.)—A sport of Killarney, pure white, but otherwise identical.

LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.)—The most dependable bush for both bedding and cutting. Throughout the season it bears an abundance of deep coral roses, pale flesh inside.

LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.)—Large, globular, well-formed blooms of carmine pink shading to golden yellow at the base.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.)—Deep apricot yellow. Long, pointed buds. Very free flowering, especially in fall.

LADY MARGARET STEWART (H.T.)—Rich coppery yellow flowers. Erect, stout and vigorous plants.

LADY PIRRIE (H.T.)—Displays a luxuriance of large flowers with frilled petals ranging from coppery yellow to pale pink.

LADY URSULA (H.T.)—Light flesh pink, shell-like petals. A vigorous, hardy bush; blooms till freezing weather. Practically immune to disease.

LA FRANCE (H.T.)—Blossoms from June till frost with large, full, delicate silvery-rose flowers of delightful fragrance.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.)—Huge oval buds and blooms of deep carmine-crimson, perfectly formed and intensely fragrant.

LOS ANGELES (Per.)—Vigorous growth of gorgeous salmon-pink roses, shading to yellow at base.



Frau Karl Druschki

petals, paling at the edges and deepening at centers. Vigorous plants.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.)—This rose won a \$10,000 prize in England. Buds and flowers are coral red, shading from yellow to scarlet.

MME. JULES BOUCHE (H.T.)—Strong plants with white flowers, shaded blush at center.

MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.)—Indian yellow center; edges primrose. A continuous bloomer with healthy, holly-like foliage.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.)—Tapering, coppery-gold buds; graceful, loose-petalled flowers. A prolific bloomer.

MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE (H.T.)—Clear buff-yellow, suffused with orange at center.

MRS. CHARLES BELL (H.T.)—A vigorous sport of Radiance. Roses are shell-pink, with soft shadings of salmon.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.)—A sweetly perfumed, glowing crimson sport of Radiance—large and beautifully formed.

REVEREND F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.)—A yellow rose of matchless size, color and fragrance. Golden blooms unfold from large copper-red buds.



Mrs. John Laing



General MacArthur

- ROBIN HOOD** (H.T.)—Very fragrant, rosy-scarlet flowers.
- SOLEIL D'OR** (Per.)—These sweetly-scented roses change from orange-yellow to reddish gold and nasturtium red. Most numerous in June.
- SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET** (Per.)—In bud and bloom, and both indoors and outdoors, this rose retains a lovely sun-flower yellow which deepens in the center.
- SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET** (H.T.)—Brick red buds, orange pink blooms—large, double and fragrant. A bushy plant, excellent for massing.
- SUNBURST** (Per.)—Extremely brilliant orange and golden yellow. Tapering buds. Vigorous plant.
- TALISMAN**—Magnificently colored coppery-red flowers. One of the most unusual of the new roses.
- VILLE DE PARIS** (H.T.)—Brilliant, unfading yellow flowers on vigorous strong plants.
- WILLOWMERE** (Per.)—A rich pink rose, tinted yellow in the center, and deepening to carmine pink towards the edges. Vigorous, erect.
- W. F. DREER** (Per.)—An exquisite rose in all stages of its growth. The petals are a delicate silvery pink, tinted a rich golden yellow at base.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These roses are hardier and require less care than Hybrid Tea Roses. They flower prolifically in June, and display a scattering bloom in the Autumn. Each, 75c.

- ALFRED COLOMB** (H.P.)—A very fragrant crimson rose, with carmine reflexes. Vigorous, medium-sized plant.
- AMERICAN BEAUTY** (H.P.)—Rich pink, deepening to soft carmine, with delicate veining of dark red on the broad petals. Requires cool, dry location, heavy fertilization and protection from mildew.
- CAPTAIN HAYWARD** (H.P.)—A very rich, glowing crimson rose of enormous size. Plant is large, and a continuous bloomer.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (H.P.)—Very large, full, snowy white flowers. Long, pointed buds.
- GENERAL JACQUEMINOT** (H.P.)—This large, full-flowered rose, crimson-scarlet in color, has long been a garden favorite.

- GEO. AHRENDS** (H.P.)—A perfectly formed rose of pure brilliant pink. Strong growing and absolutely hardy.
- GEO. DICKSON** (H.P.)—A velvety dark red rose, superbly formed and of good substance.
- MAGNA CHARTA** (H.P.)—Richly fragrant blooms, rosy-pink suffused with carmine. Freely produced on strong plants.
- MARGARET DICKSON** (H.P.)—A large, well-formed white rose with pale flesh center. Vigorous plant.
- MARSHALL P. WILDER** (H.P.)—Sturdy plants with a lavish show of large, full, cherry-colored roses with carmine reflexes.
- MRS. JOHN LAING** (H.P.)—One of the very best of hybrid perpetuals. Grows in abundance with large, full, perfectly formed, soft pink blooms. Excellent for cutting.
- PAUL NEYRON** (H.P.)—Immense rose pink flowers of pungent fragrance.
- PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN** (H.P.)—Dark maroon or blood-red blooms on plants of moderate vigor.
- ULRICH BRUNNER** (H.P.)—Profuse and fragrant blooms of light red shading to scarlet—a hue peculiarly their own.

Polyantha Roses

These roses bloom from June till frost, and surpass all others in profusion of flowers. They are ideal for planting in solid beds, on the borders of beds and walks, and for forcing in pots in winter. As they are perfectly hardy, low in growth, and continuous bloomers, they lend an unflinching touch of luxuriant color to the grounds.

Each, 75c.

- ELLEN POULSEN**—Compact clusters of rather large and fairly fragrant flowers. Bright rose-pink; darker near the edges.
- IDEAL**—A double, medium sized rose of open, globular form. Dark velvety crimson (scarlet under glass). Very lasting.
- MISS EDITH CAVELL**—A planting of singular beauty. Large, compact clusters of semi-double flowers—bright scarlet with white eyes. Sturdy, bushy plants.
- MME. N. LEVAVASSEUR**—The original "Baby Rambler" which made Polyanthas popular. Bright crimson-red flowers in large clusters. Strong, profusely blooming plant.
- ORANGE KING** (*Orange Perfection*)—Small, bright orange flowers, treasured for their novel color.
- ORLEANS**—The prettiest and most showy of all Baby Ramblers. Forms a huge bouquet of beautifully rounded roses, cerise or geranium-pink in color, with pure white centers.



Baby Rambler (Mme. N. Levavasseur)

Climbing Roses

Most of the following are hybrids of the Wichuraiana or Memorial rose, and are identified in the list by the letters H. W. after the name. H. M. means a hybrid of Rosa Multiflora and some ever-blooming variety; Mult. means Multiflora.

Most of the varieties listed here are hardy in practically all rose growing sections of the United States, although in extremely exposed positions it may be necessary to protect them with a covering of earth, and sometimes with burlap and boards. Each, 50c.

ALIDA LOVETT (H.W.)—Both buds and flowers are large, ideally formed, and a vivid shell-pink, with rich sulphur tones at the base of petals.

AMERICAN PILLAR (H.M.)—Its foliage is almost covered with a profusion of large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, with golden yellow stamens and a glint of white at center.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT (H.W.)—Clusters of full, medium-sized saffron-yellow flowers with golden yellow centers. Very vigorous.

BESS LOVETT (H.W.)—Large, double, bright red roses in long-stemmed clusters. Midseason. Strong, disease-resistant plants. Suitable for cutting.

BREEZE HILL (H.W.)—A new variety, and considered one of the finest of hardy climbers. Clustered flowers are large and double; white, tinted with yellow, rose and apricot shadings. Foliage is dark and glossy. Late.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (H.W.)—Single blooms and clusters of huge, double, perfectly formed flowers—bright wild-rose pink in color. Blooms throughout season, and profusely in June. Heavy, dark green foliage, immune from disease. Strong climbing habit.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H.W.)—Early in the season these strong vigorous plants bear an abundance of rich carmine and fairly fragrant flowers.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—Great masses of double crimson flowers, borne early in the season on vigorous plants. Very popular at one time, but its foliage becomes rusty in late summer and it easily mildews.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H.W.)—Requires no introduction to lovers of beautiful roses. Famed for its lustrous deep pink petals.

DR. HUEY (H.W.)—Utterly different from any other rose in existence. It has large double flowers of dark crimson-maroon, with small clusters of light yellow stamens. The flowers are usually borne in clusters, and in great abundance. Midseason.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (H.W.)—Striking beauty combined with exceptional vigor and adaptability. Its long-pointed, pure pink buds are as perfectly formed as the Hybrid Teas, and are produced on long individual stems. The open flowers are about 4 inches in diameter.

EMILY GRAY (H.W.)—A very remarkable new climbing rose, whose long, tapering golden yellow buds open to large, semi-double roses of delightful fragrance. It may require protection in New England.

EUGENE JACQUET (H.W.)—A strong-growing climber, whose fragrant cherry-red roses are displayed early in large clusters.

EVANGELINE (H.W.)—A fragrant, bluish-pink rose with carmine-tipped petals. It flowers late with large single blooms.

EXCELSA (H.W.)—Very similar to crimson Rambler, but is much superior in color, and has glossy disease-resisting foliage.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD or EVERBLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—From early summer till frost, a blaze of brilliant red clusters. Petals are white-toned at the base.



American Pillar

GARDENIA (H.W.)—Early, freely blooming bright yellow buds open into creamy fragrant flowers. Vigorous and rapid growing—one of the most dependable roses in cultivation.

HIAWATHA (H.W.)—Flaming ruby-red roses, with clear white eyes and masses of golden stamens, are clustered on long pendulous sprays—often forty or fifty on a spray. Very hardy and vigorous.

LADY GAY (H.W.)—Large, loose trusses of cherry pink roses, shading to soft white, from base to top of vine.

MARY WALLACE (H.C.)—A new variety of pillar rose, ten to twelve feet high, which has large glossy foliage and an abundance of bright rose-pink flowers with salmon bases. The blooms are well-formed, and usually exceed four inches in diameter. Perfectly hardy.

PAUL'S SCARLET—This popular variety bears abundant clusters of pure scarlet flowers which retain their brilliance for a long period. Moderate grower. Early.

PHILADELPHIA CRIMSON RAMBLER (Mult.)—Dense panicles of double, ruffled roses of brighter and more intense scarlet-crimson than the old Crimson Rambler. Also larger, fuller, more lasting. Hardy, very vigorous and free from mildew.

PURITY (H.W.)—Large semi-double flowers of dazzling snow white. Fine foliage. Vigorous and hardy.

RUBY QUEEN (H.W.)—Large, ruby red flowers; pure white centers.

SEVEN SISTERS (H.W.)—Large clusters of blooms varying from rosy-red to bluish-white, several shades often in the same cluster.

SHOWER OF GOLD (H.W.)—Deep golden-yellow and orange roses massed in luxuriant trusses. Beautiful, dense Wichuraiana foliage, with surfaces of vivid glossy green.

SILVERMOON (H.W.)—Very large, single pure white flowers with clusters of golden anthers. Vigorous, but requires protection in climate of zero winters.

TAUSENDSCHON (H.M.)—A vine literally covered with thousands of charmingly ruffled blossoms, ranging from many tints from creamy white to deep rose pink. The flowers are quite double, and are borne in clusters.

VELICHENBLAU (H.M.)—A strong growing climber with large trusses of reddish lilac flowers changing to amethyst. Steel blue upon opening.

W. C. EGAN (H.W.)—A Dawson hybrid which, even when small, is covered with large and very double pink roses. Does not die back even in severe winters.

WICHURAIANA (The Hardy Single White Memorial Rose)—Single, pure satiny white blossoms, with bright golden stamens in center. Thrives in poor or rich soil, and in sun or shade. Excellent for embankments, as it grows close to the ground, and forms a dense, impenetrable mat.

Rugosa Roses

Because of their exceptional vigor and hardiness, Rugosa Roses and their hybrids are ideally suited to our northern climate. They form dense, compact bushes, four to eight feet high, and are prized everywhere as exceedingly valuable ornamental shrubs. Each, 75c.

BLANC DOUBLE DECOUBERT—Throughout summer and fall it blossoms freely with splendid, double, pure white roses.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Long, strong stems, laden with very large, double, and fragrant silvery pink blooms. Plenty of space is required to do justice to its beauty.

F. J. GROOTENDORST—A new type of rose, which might be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler, as it is covered with trusses of handsome Crimson Rambler Roses. Blooms continually throughout the season.

F. J. GROOTENDORST PINK—A pink form of the above.

HANSA—A typical Rugosa, very vigorous and hardy, producing large, double reddish-violet roses.

NEW CENTURY—Dense clusters of very large, semi-double flesh pink roses with wide creamy-white borders.

NOVA ZEMBLA—A hybrid variety which bears large well-formed flowers, with a delicate flush of pink.

RUGOSA alba—Single, fragrant white flowers, with shining bright green foliage. Excellent for interplanting with red variety.

RUGOSA rubra—Single rosy-carmine flowers.

SIR THOS. LIPTON—Strong stems, decked with clusters of medium-sized, double snow-white roses.

The Hugonis Rose

"The Golden Rose of China"

Blooms three weeks earlier than most roses. Every branch becomes lined on both sides, clear to the top, with closely-set, wide open single flowers like dainty yellow hollyhocks. Hardy everywhere. Attractive autumn berries. Reddish wood enlivens winter landscape.

Large, strong plants—each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.

Austrian Brier Roses

Each, 85c; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$65.00.

HARRISON'S YELLOW—Semi-double bright golden yellow blooms cover the plant in June. Perfectly hardy. An excellent shrub or hedge plant.

PERSIAN YELLOW—In late spring or early summer, it bears small, double, deep golden roses. The flower production is often irregular, and the foliage is inferior.

Herbaceous Perennials



Tickseed (Coreopsis)

NO grounds can attain their maximum beauty without a liberal planting of perennials. These "old-fashioned" hardy garden plants are ideal for borders, and create an enduringly beautiful show of color along driveways and walks, and in front of shrubs. They do not have to be taken up in winter and planted the next year. All the varieties listed are showy, beautiful plants, easy of culture and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. The letter "C" before a name indicates that it is suitable for cutting; "R", for rock gardens; "S", shady places. Price, (unless otherwise indicated): each, 25c; 5 or more plants of a single variety and size, \$2.00 per 10.

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow)—Well suited for dry, sunny places.

(R.C.) **A. ptarmica (The Pearl)**—Lasts for years without winter killing, and withstands drought extremely well. Clusters of white button-like flowers on wiry, 1 to 2-foot stems. June to September.

A. ptarmica, Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow)—Same as the above, except flowers are fuller and more perfect.

ACONITUM (Monkshood or Wolfbane)—Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(S) **A. Fischeri**—A dwarf variety. 18 inches high. Large pale blue flowers in September and October.

(S) **A. Wilsonii**—Most magnificent of all. A giant from China, reaching 6 ft. Handsome dark foliage. Loose towers of deep violet flowers in Autumn.

AGROSTEMMA—See Lychins.

ALTHEA rosea (Hollyhock)—Imposing old garden favorite of vigorous growth, and lavish bloom. The exquisite camellia-like flowers form perfect rosettes of lovely shades. They require a deep, rich soil and sunshine. Those planted in the fall will bloom the following summer. Red, bright rose, yellow, white.

Semi-Double (Allegheny)—Huge semi-double flowers with fringed edges.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort)—Very popular for beds, borders and winter flowering. 15 in.

(R) **A. argenteum**—Dense growth. Leaves silvery underneath. Clusters of yellow flowers all summer.

(R) **A. rostratum (Beaked Madwort)**—Heads of yellow flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) **A. saxatile compactum**—Masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. 1 ft.

ANCHUSA (Alkanet or Engloss)—Unsurpassed for mass effects of brilliant blue.

(S) **A. Dropmore**—The most effective Anchusa. Tall spikes of beautiful gentian-blue blossoms. Flowers all summer. A truly glorious border plant, with large, rough leaves. 4 to 5 ft.

(R) **A. myosotidiflora**—A unique dwarf variety, 1 to 2 ft. Large sprays of "forget-me-not"-like flowers in April and May. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

ANEMONE (Windflower)—Among the showiest of fall flowering perennials. Many large, saucer-shaped flowers with large yellow centers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(C, S) **A. hupehensis**—A distinct Chinese variety, and considered the best. Dark rose pink, tinted with a lighter pink. 2½ ft.

A. Japonica rubra—Single rose red.

Queen Charlotte—Large flowers of La France pink.

Snow Queen—White.

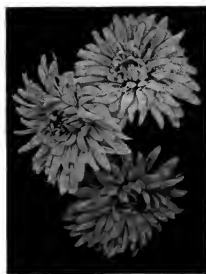
Whirlwind—Large, semi-double, pure white flowers.

(C) **ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Hardy Marguerite)**—Handsome, finely-cut foliage, and large golden-yellow flowers produced all summer.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)—Aquilegia flower in late spring and early summer and remain in bloom for a long season. They flourish in any soil or location, but do best in a sandy loam



Shasta Daisy (Chrysanthemum maximum)



Hardy Chrysanthemum

and a moist but well-drained location. Very vigorous and long-lived. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
A. caerulea (*Rocky Mountain Columbine*)—Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.

A. Copper Queen—Coppery red.

(R) **A. flabellata nana alba**—Dwarf; pure white.
A. Haydogensis hybrids—3 ft. Splendid colors. July.

A. Rose Queen—Pink. Spring and summer.

A. Skinneri (*Mexican Columbine*)—Greenish yellow. Long red spurs. July-September. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) **ARABIS alpina** (*Rock Cress*)—Very early flowering; white flowers and whitish foliage.

(R) **A. a. compacta**—Dwarf form of above. Height, 6 inches or less.

(R) **A. a. fl. pl.**—Double rock cress. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) **ARENARIA montana** (*Corstean Sandwort*)—Dwarf-growing. Dense, white-flowered carpets.

(R) **ARMERIA** (*Sea Pink, Thrift*)—Attractive dwarf plants, which form evergreen tufts of bright green foliage, with dense flower heads on stiff, wiry, 9 to 12 inch stems. Make splendid edgings for the border and rocky. Flourish in any soil. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

(R) **A. alpina**—Bright pink flowers, rising from cushions of narrow green leaves.

(R) **A. Lauchiana**—Rosy crimson flowers all summer.

(R) **A. Formosa hybrids**—Rather broad leaves in large rosettes, and slender 6-8 inch stems bearing large, brilliant pink and white flower heads

(C) **ARTEMISIA lactiflora**—A good border plant, reaching 3 to 4 ft. Large panicles of fragrant cream-white flowers in August and September.

(C) **A. Silver King**—A tall, white-leaved variety which provides a striking contrast in a border or floral arrangements. Each, 45c; 10, \$3.00.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (*Butterfly Weed*)—Erect clusters of bright orange flowers. July and August. Grows 2 ft. high.

(R, S) **ASTER alpina** (*Hardy Alpina*)—Easily-grown plants, very valuable for the rock garden and shady places.

(R, S) **A. amellus rosea**—Rich purple single flowers. Aug-Sept.

(R, S) **A. ptarmicoides** (*White Upland Aster*)—A bushy plant, 18 inches high, which bears multitudes of small, white, starry flowers. Aug-Sept.

(R, S) **A. subcoeruleus diplosteptioides**—Splendid dwarf Aster. Large blue flowers early.

ASTERS, HARDY (*Michaelmas Daisies*)—The many varieties differ widely in habit and form.



Larkspur (*Delphinium*)

Early (August to September)

Climax—New. Large lavender-blue flowers, branching and free. 4 to 5 ft.

Fethan Blue—Dark blue. 3 ft.

Queen Mary—Rich blue flowers in large pyramidal trusses. 50c.

Sam Benham—White, semi-double. 4 to 5 ft.

Midseason (September to October)

Freedom—Lavender-purple. 2 to 3 ft.

Grey Lady—Exquisite shade of opal. Large, semi-double flowers. 4 ft. 50c.

Hansen's Pink—Single pink. 2 to 3 ft.

Heather Glow—Rose. 4 ft. 50c.

Liege—Rose-pink. 2½ ft.

Peggy Ballard—Double rose-mauve flowers. Large sprays. 3 ft.

Roseum superbum—Abundance of dull red flowers. Stock, 35c.

White Climax—New. Like Climax, but is pure white in color. 4 to 5 ft.

Ypres—Rosy-pink; compact and fine. 3½ ft. 50c.

Late (October to Early November)

Elta—New. Double; light lavender flowers. 35c.

(R) **Mauve Cushion**—Abundant, distinctive flowers of delicate mauve with silvery sheen. Grows in mounds 9 inches high. 35c.

Roseus—Bushy. Bright mauve.

ASTILBE (*Spiraea*)—Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

(C, S) **A. Arends**—Hybrid varieties of very vigorous growth, producing many branched, feathery heads of flowers in June and July.

Gladstone—Huge trusses of snow-white flowers. 18 inches. June, July.

June—Rose-purple.

Rubens—Clear Carmine.

SPECIAL—Mixed varieties, mostly pinks. 35c.

(R) **AUBRETTIA** (*False Wall Cress*)—One of the most attractive and beautiful of all dwarf creeping plants.

For many weeks it carpets beds or rockeries with sheets of brilliant blue, crimson or rose, and in reviews of rock it creates a magnificent catarract of color. Mixed hybrids. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) **A. Leichtenii**—Brilliant carmine rose. Profuse bloomer. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

(C) **BAPTISIA australis** (*False Indigo*)—Dark blue pea-shaped flowers in June.

BELLIS perennis (*English Daisy*)—Double or semi-double flowers in mixed colors: red, white, pink. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

B. tubulosa—Compact heads of quilled flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.



Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*)



Aquilegia (*Columbine*)

BOCCONIA cordata (*Plume Poppy*)—Terminal panicles of creamy white flowers during July and August. 6 to 8 ft.

(C, S) **BOLTONIA asteroides** (*False Starwort*)—A showy native hardy perennial plant which is in bloom during summer and autumn with large, white, single, aster-like flowers. 4 to 5 ft.

CAMPANULA (*Bellflower*)—Hardy garden flowers of a wide variety of form, some being tall and stately, and others dwarf and compact. They favor good rich soil, and last much longer in bloom if planted in half-shade.

(R) **C. carpatica** (*Carpatisian Bellflower*)—A pretty species which grows in compact tufts (not exceeding 8 inches high), and bears clear blue flowers from June till October.

(R) **C. carpatica alba**—A white form of the above.

C. persicifolia (*Peach-Leaf Bellflower*)—An abundance of large, saucer-shaped, deep blue flowers. 2 ft.

C. persicifolia alba grandiflora—Immense snowy-white flowers. 2 ft.

(R) **C. rotundifolia** (*Blue Bells of Scotland*)—Clear blue flowers. June to August. Pendant habit makes it ideal for crevices in the rock garden, and steep slopes. 1 ft.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (*Canterbury Bells*)—Imposing perennials, lavishly adorned with large, bell-shaped flowers. Single dark blue; single light blue; single rose; single white. 3 ft. Very showy among shrubs and in mixed borders.

C. Medium (*Double Canterbury Bells*)—Like above with exception that flowers are double. Colors mixed.

CENTAUREA (*Conflower*)—Good plants of easy culture, with fine display of bloom.

(C) **C. dealbata** (*Mealy Centaurea*)—Large, showy, rose-colored flowers. 12-18 in.

(C) **C. macrocephala** (*Great Knapweed*)—Large heads of golden flowers. 3-4 ft.

(C) **C. montana** (*Perennial Conflower*)—Handsome large blue flowers. An excellent border plant, and invaluable for cutting.

(C) **C. montana alba**—A pure white form. 2 ft.

CEPHALARIA (*Roundhead*)—Grows 3 to 4 ft. tall. Flower heads pale primrose yellow. June-July.

C. tatarica—Large cream-white flowers. A tall plant for rear of borders.

(R) **CERASTIUM tomentosum** (*Snow-in-summer*)—A low-growing plant, with silvery white foliage and abundance of snow-white flowers. Ideal for borders and rockery.

(R) **CERASTIUM plumbaginoides** (*Leadwort*)—An excellent dwarf, spreading plant for rockery or border. Grows only 6-12 inches high, with deep blue flowers, and attractive reddish brown leaves in the fall.

(R) **CHEIRANTHUS Allionii** (*Wallflower*)—Gorgeous orange flowers. Fine for rockery or dwarf borders.

C. Senoneri—Lemon-yellow.

(C) **CHRYSANTHEMUM arcticum** (*Arctic Daisy*)—One of the best fall flowering perennials. Forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and from September to November displays a profusion of white flowers, lightly tinged rose or lilac, 2 inches wide. 2½ ft.

(C) **C. coccineum** (*Common Pyracnum, Painted Daisy*)—Vividly colored daisies, excellent for cutting throughout summer and early fall. Perfectly hardy.

(C) **C. coccineum atrosanguineum**—A single coccineum of striking color, unsurpassed for decorative value in vases. 2 to 3 ft.

(C) **C. coccineum carneum**—Flesh colored.

C. coccineum hybridum fl. pl.—Double flowers. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

C. coccineum hybridum grandiflorum—Single flowers, in shades of pink, lavender, red, and yellow. Superb new, large, single-flowered varieties in mixture.

C. coccineum roseum—Deep pink and rose.

(C) **C. leucanthemum var. Alaska**—Pure white, yellow-centered flowers, abundant during summer and early fall.

(C) **C. maximum** (*Giant Moonpenny or Shasta Daisy var. King Edward VII*)—Among the best known hardy garden plants, and a vigorous grower. Supplies enormous, beautiful white cut flowers.

CHRYSAANTHEMUM, Hardy—When all other plants in the garden have been cut by frost, hardy Chrysanthemums are more beautiful than ever. Plant in a sheltered position and mulch during winter.

(C) **Barbara Cumming**—Yellow. Double. Long season.

(C) **Gypsy Girl**—Chestnut crimson. Single. Frost-resistant.

(C) **October Girl**—Rose Pink. Semi-double.

(C) **Mrs. L. Birchard**—Shell pink. Free and early.

(C) **Mrs. J. W. Martin**—Crimson and crushed strawberry.

(C) **Ruth Hatton**—White with lemon-yellow buds.

Unnamed Varieties—Popular colors. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.80.

(C) **CLEMATIS RECTA**—Flowers white. June-July. Grows 2 to 3 ft. high. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(C, S) **CONVALARIA majalis** (*Lily of the Valley*)—This popular fragrant plant rewards careful treatment. Clumps; each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

(C) **COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora** (*Tickseed*)—Beautiful yellow. One of the best hardy plants.



Goldband Lily (*Lilium auratum*)

DELPHINIUM (*Larkspur*)—Delphiniums are considered the most beautiful hardy plants in cultivation. They bloom from spring till fall with immense spikes of gorgeous flowers of every imaginable shade of blue, which increase in size, in beauty, and often in quantity, year after year.

(C) **belladonna**—Light blue. Bears three crops during season. Perfectly hardy.

(C) **bellamosa**—Similar to the above, but dark blue.

(C) **Chinese blue**—A very attractive dwarf, with blue flowers and fine-cut, feathery foliage. 18 in.

(C) **Chinese alba**—A pure white form of the above. Very fine flowering.

(C) **hybrids**—Vary from white to many shades of light and dark blue and purple. Not supplied in separate colors. Each, 50c.

(C) **Summer Cloud**—Towering white spikes, 3 feet high or more. Each, 50c.

DIANTHUS barbatus (*Sweet William*)—A magnificent plant which bears masses of bloom of varied and extremely rich colors. The flowers are very lasting, and fine for cutting.

(C) **Holborn Glory**—An excellent auricula-eyed variety; white, with a distinct and well-marked eye.

(C) **Newport Pink**—Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose.

(C) **Rose splendens**—Beautiful pink shade.

(C) **Scarlet Beauty**—Rich deep scarlet. Bright green foliage. Very fine.

Mixed Singles and Doubles—each, 20c.

DIANTHUS (*Hardy Pinks*)—Suitable for well-drained rockeries, dry walls or any other hot, dry, sunny spot.

(R) **D. caesius grandiflorus** (*Cheddar Pink*)—Very compact in growth. Makes a cushion of glaucous leaves, in which sweet-scented rose-colored flowers bloom in May.

D. carophyllus (*Hardy Carnation*)—Large numbers of fragrant pink flowers in June and July. Double.

D. carophyllus nanus fl. pl.—Dwarf form of above.

(R) **D. deltoides var. Brilliant**—Dwarf cushions of dark green leaves, studded with bright pink flowers.

(R) **D. plumarius** (*Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks*)—An old favorite, whose fragrant flowers are borne in great masses all summer. Double and single, mixed. 1 ft.

D. superbus—Fragrant soft lavender-fringed flowers. July-Aug.

(C) **DICENTRA spectabilis** (*Bleeding Heart*)—An old-fashioned favorite, whose long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped pink flowers are always beautiful. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

(S) **DICTAMNUS rubra** (*Fraxinella, Gas Plant*)—One of the most satisfactory hardy plants in cultivation, because of its splendid red flowers and rich foliage. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

DIGITALIS (*Foxglove*)—Unsurpassed for stately and picturesque beauty. Extremely effective in masses among garden shrubs, in orchards or along brooks, or naturalized on the edge of woods.

(C, S) **D. Giant Shirley**—A genuine "Shirley" of extraordinary size and vigor. 5 to 6 feet tall. The flower heads are over 3 feet long, and are crowded with big, bell-shaped blossoms. Colors range from white and shell pink to deepest rose, many attractively dotted with crimson or chocolate.

(C, S) **D. glaxinaeflora**—3-4 ft. June and July. Rose, white, purple—mixed (C, S) **D. macula superba**—Beautifully spotted flowers. Mixed.

(R) **DRABA grandiflora** (*Willow Grass*)—Neat, compact alpine plant, with numerous small flowers in spring. For use in rockery or front of sunny border.

ECHINOPS Ritro (*Globe Thistle*)—Showy globular heads of deep metallic blue flowers. Should be massed against coarser-growing plants, like *Helianthus* blue. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

ERIGERON, or Flea Bane.

(R) **E. aurantiacus**—A pretty Aster-like plant, with rich orange-red flowers on stocky stems. 1 ft.

(R) **E. Coulteri**—Same as the above, with mauve-colored flowers. 15 in.

E. glaucum (*Beach Aster*)—Violet, yellow-centered flowers. 9 to 12 in. high.

(C) **E. multiradiatus**—Soft pink. Splendid cut flowers.

(R) **ERINUS alpinus** (*Liver Balm*)—Racemes of lilac flowers over tufts of downy foliage. Grows 3 inches high. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) **E. a. albus**—White form of above. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum—Blue thistle flowers, with amethyst stems and bracts. Low to medium. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

E. planum (*Sea Holly*)—Finely-cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of steel blue flowers. Very decorative in the hardy border, and excellent for winter bouquets. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

EUPATORIUM (*Perennial Ageratum, Hemp Agrimony*)—Tall-growing, with large flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers. Very ornamental for border.

(C, S) **E. Fraseri**—Terminal heads of white flowers. 2½ to 3 ft.

(C, S) **E. purpureum** (*Joe Pye Weed*)—Heads of purple to flesh colored flowers. 4 to 6 ft.

FILIPENDULA (*Spiraea; Goat's Beard*)—Beautiful wavy plumes of dainty blossoms. Delicate finely-cut foliage. Fine for the border. See also *Astilbe*.

(R) **F. Ulmaria**—Cream-white, fragrant clusters. Silvery, hairy foliage.

F. plumosa pendula—Large, drooping clusters of cream-white flowers.

FESTUCA—See Grasses.

FUNKIA—See Hosta.

GAILLARDIA (*Blanket Flower*)—Gay blossoms, in perpetual profusion from June to November. We recommend the Gaillardia for hedging purposes as well as for borders.

(C) *G. aristata max. splendens*—A very beautiful, brilliant crimson.

(C) *G. aristata mixed*—The finest large-flowered.

(C) *G. aristata sibirica*—Large, vivid carmine flowers, white-tipped with dark crimson center.

G. Bosscheri—Brownish crimson and yellow.

G. Le Mastodonte—Pure yellow.

GEUM Chilense (*Azalea*)—Famous for their rich coloring and prolific flowering. Most useful for the rock garden or border, and cutting.

(C, R) *G. Mrs. Bradshaw*—Twice the size of the old double scarlet. The flowers, with huge frilled petals, are full and double, 6 to 10 in.

(C, R) *G. Lady Stratheden*—New. A counterpart of Mrs. Bradshaw, with rich golden yellow blossoms. Fine for hardy garden.

(C, R) *G. Orange or Heldreichii*—Same as the above, with large orange flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R, S) *GLOBULARIA trichosantha* (*Globe Daisy*)—Blue, daisy-like flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

GRASSES, Hardy Ornamental—Exceedingly effective in borders, large beds, and on the margins of ponds or lakes. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Cortaderia argentea (*Pampas Grass*)—Large, leafy tussocks, 3 to 6 ft. high. Flower panicles plume-like and fluffy.

(C) *Festuca glauca* (*Blue Fescue Grass*)—Imposing tufted grass with silvery blue leaves. Evergreen, and very hardy. 6 to 8 in.

(R) *F. glauca alpina superba*—Similar to the above, but more compact, with finer bright green leaves. 4 to 6 in.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (*Variegated Ribbon Grass*)—Leaves longitudinally striped with white. Very ornamental. 18 in.

GYPSOPHILA—The beautiful double varieties of gypsophila provide everlasting cut-flowers for winter decorations.

(C) *G. BRISTOL FAIRY*—A new double-flowering Gypsophila with larger, and snow-white, flowers. Each, 75c; 10, \$7.00.

(R) *G. repens*—A superlative trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white and pink flowers in July and August.

HELIANTHEMUM (*Sun-Rose*)—Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps covered with a mass of bloom from July to September. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R) *H. Ball of Fire*—Double; red.

(R) *H. citrinum*—Single; yellow.

(R) *H. mutabile*—Mixed colors.

(R) *HELLEBORUS NIGER* (*Christmas Rose*)—Large, single flowers, shaped like the Anemone; pure white, sometimes flushed with purple. In continuous bloom for six weeks, through February and March. A superb plant for the rock garden. Each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.

(C) *HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana* (*Orange Sunflower*)—Flowers are a beautiful deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter. 2½ to 3 ft.

H. scabra zinniflora semiplena—Large, semi-double yellow flowers, 3 inches across. 2 to 3 ft. high. July-Sept.

HEMEROCALLIS (*Day Lily*)—Among the most popular of hardy plants. Their lily-like flowers are set off strikingly by the tall, graceful, grass-like foliage. Especially effective when naturalized along streams or on moist banks. Grow most luxuriantly in shade.

(S) *H. Dumortieri*—Orange. Dwarf, and very free-flowering. Excellent for the border. June to September. 1½ ft.

(S) *fulva kwanso*—Rich golden-bronze flowers, large and double.

HESPERIS matronalis (*Sweet Rocket*)—Showy spikes of fragrant purple flowers. June and July. 2 to 3 ft. Excellent for wild garden, shrub or mixed border.

HEUCHERA (*Coralline*)—Richly colored flowers in slender, fairy-like spikes. They make a beautiful showing in the garden and in front rows of borders. Striking, graceful cut-flowers. Each, 35c; 10, \$2.50.

H. convallaria carnea—Bright red.

(C, R, S) *H. sanguinea*—Bright crimson; very free-flowering. June to September. 12 to 18 in.

(S) *HIBISCUS* (*Savoy Rose Mallow*)—Blooms from June to late autumn with gorgeous red, pink or white flowers averaging 10 to 12 inches in diameter. 6 to 7 ft. Quite hardy in any location. A splendid water-edge plant. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

HOLLYHOCKS—See *Althaea rosea*.

(S) *HOSTA caerulea* (*Funkia* or *Plantain Lily*)—Narrow green leaves; blue flowers in June. Easy plants to manage, and succeed equally well in sun or shade. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R, S) *HYPERICUM perforatum* (*St. John's Wort*)—Bright green foliage decked with yellow flowers of lovely form. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(R, S) *IBERIS* (*Hardy Candytuft*)—One of the most popular rock garden and border plants. Abundance of flowers. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

I. gibraltarica—Lilac changing to white.

I. sempervirens—White; 10 inches.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi (*Hardy Gloxinia*)—A handsome plant with long green leaves and strong stalks bearing large Gloxinia-like flowers. Rose. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

CRESTED IRIS

(R) *IRIS CRISTATA* (*Dwarf Crested Iris*)—A dainty native species of creeping habit, which bears rich amethyst-blue flowers late in May and June. 4 to 6 in. A gem for the rock garden.

GERMAN IRIS

IRIS GERMANICA HYBRIDS—These hold high rank even among the finest of our hardy plants. They throw up spikes of bloom that are marvelous in delicacy of structure, and their colors are unsurpassed for daintiness, blending and variety. They are not particular as to soil or location, asking only for sunshine. Plantings should be made in late August, or early September, although spring planting is permissible. The following abbreviations are used: "S" for Standards, or upper petals; "F" for Falls, or lower petals. Price (unless otherwise indicated): each, 25c.

Albert Victor—S. and F. soft blue, overlaid with lavender. Very tall, with large, fragrant, fringe-blooming flowers.

Ambassadeur—One of the finest Irises in the world. A very vigorous grower, with extra-large, pale-bronze flowers; S. violet; F. velvety violet-red. Each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00.

Aurea—Rich chrome-yellow; the finest pure yellow. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Darius—S. rich canary yellow; F. lilac, margined white, with rich orange beard. One of the most distinctive.

Flavescens—S. and F. delicate yellow. Prolific bloomer. 30 in. Very good for borders.

Florentina Blue—S. and F. deep dark blue.

Gertrude—S. and F. rare violet blue.

Herant—S. bluish lilac; F. dark lavender.

Honorabilis—S. intense yellow; F. beautiful bronze.

Lizzie—S. pure yellow; F. dark bronzy crimson.

Mme. Chereau—S. pure white, edged with azure blue; F. deep white, with blue penciling.

Mother of Pearl—S. and F. pale bluish lavender, with faint creamy undertone. Large flowers of exceptional substance and perfect form on well-branched stems. Vigorous. Each, 50c; 12, \$5.00.

Mrs. H. Darwin—S. pure white; F. slightly reticulated, violet at the base.

Palida Dalmatica—A majestic flower. S. lavender, shaded light purple. Each, 35c.

Pariensis—S. fine blue; F. deep blue. Large and very early. Each, 35c.

Paxatany—S. pale Parma-yellow, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F. darker with brown and yellow reticulations. Very large flowers. 36 in.

Pearl—S. very light lavender; F. deep lavender.

Perfection—S. light blue; F. dark velvety violet; black and orange beard. A handsome conspicuous flower. Extra fine.

Pfauenauge—S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. Very distinctive and beautiful.



Regal Lily (*Lilium regale*)

*Iris Kaempferi*

Powhatan—S. light bishop violet, with deeper border; F. deep purple shaded crimson. A large, spreading Iris. Grows 38 in. Each, 35c.

Pres. Thiers—S. mauve, pencilled brown at the base; F. purple, with base striped brown and white.

Queen of Gypsies—S. dusky bronze; F. purple red.

Queen Victoria—S. yellow, sometimes tinted brown, F. crimson striped and yellow. Yellow edge.

Rose Unique—Early, May-flowering. S. and F. bright violet rose. Each 35c.

Shrewsbury—S. rosy bronze; F. violet purple, with lighter tint. Heavy orange beard effects a striking contrast.

Stenophylla—Self-colored light blue, shaded darker.

Visc. de Brabant—S. yellow-white, flecked purple; F. finely feathered, white and plum.

Wyomissing—S. creamy white, suffused soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.

INTERMEDIATE IRIS

Handsome new hybrids of medium height, which bloom freely in May with very large, finely-colored flowers. Hardy, vigorous growers. Each, 50c; 12, \$5.00.

Dorothea—Milky white, tinged lilac.

Etta—Cream self, with yellow beard.

Fritjof—S. soft lavender; F. soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers.

Halfdan—Creamy white; large flowers of good substance.

Helge—Lemon-yellow, pearly shading.

Ingeborg—Pure white; very large, handsomely-formed flowers

Sappho—S. white, frilled lilac; F. white, lilac markings at base.

Walhall—S. lavender; F. wine-red.

JAPANESE IRIS

IRIS KAEMPFERI HYBRIDS—The magnificence of Japanese Irises beggars description. Their delicate coloring and exquisite form have made them famous the world over. During summer months, the soil should be kept well cultivated. In the winter, Japanese Irises should be mulched with a good covering of straw or hay to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00 unless otherwise noted.

Amethyst—Single. Large, wavy petals of exquisite lavender. Each, 50c.

Caprice—Single. Lavender-blue. Petals are often striped and mottled.

Carlton Childs—Single. Ivory white, veined plum. Inner petals pink.

Catherine Parry—Double, almost triple, with its high tufts in center. Blue, overlaid rosy red.

Gold Bound—A fine, double, pure white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold-banded center.

Mt. Hood—Double. Light blue, shaded darker; bright orange center.

Pyramid—Double. Violet-purple, veined white in center of each petal.

Purple and Gold—Large, double flowers of rich violet purple. White petaloids tipped violet. Early and free flowering.

Shadow—Single. Dusky red-purple.

Temple Flower—Single. Ivory white blended with soft bluish-violet. Inner petals white, edged phlox pink. Each, 50c.

SPECIAL—Japanese Iris Seedlings. Good, unnamed varieties. 10 plants (minimum order), 75c; 100, \$3.00.

SIBERIAN IRIS

IRIS SIBERICA—The richest and most delicate of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow, grassy foliage.

lactea—Milky-white.

orientalis Snow Queen—Large, ivory-white flowers.

orientalis superba—Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

orientalis (syn. Sanguinea)—Intensely brilliant blue; buds enclosed in conspicuous spathe valve. 3 ft.

KNIPHOFIA Uvaria var. Pfützeri (Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily)—One of the most conspicuous autumn-flowering border plants, because of its characteristic vivid red spikes. Also very popular for bedding and grouping in the garden. Needs winter protection.

(C, S) **LATHYRUS latifolius (Perennial Pea)**—The everlasting peas are excellent for covering walls, trellises or rockeries as well as for cut flowers.

(C, S) **L. l. albus**—White.

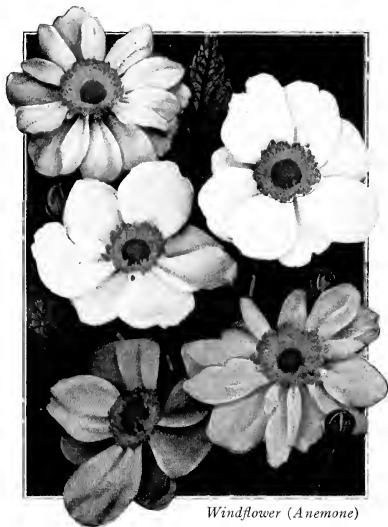
(C, S) **L. l. Grandiflorus**—Large, showy, pearl-white flowers.

(C, S) **L. l. roseus**—Bright rosy pink.

(C, S) **L. l. violaceus-roseus**—Violet-rose on white ground.

(R) **LAVANDULA Spica (Sweet Lavender)**—The true Sweet Lavender. Delightfully fragrant blue flowers in July and August. About 18 in.

(C, S) **LIATRIS Pycnostachya (Kansas Gay Feather)**—Very conspicuous and ornamental. In mid-summer it thrusts out long, narrow spikes of rich purple flowers, which last a long time. Attracts many butterflies.

*Windflower (Anemone)*



Phlox



Peony (Livingstone)

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See *Convallaria*.

(C) **LILUM auratum** (*Goldband Lily*)—The white, purple-spotted flowers, with yellow grant. 3 to 5 ft. August. We advise early spring planting. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.50.

(C) **L. candidum** (*Madonna Lily*)—The old-fashioned garden lily; one of the most beautiful. Fragrant white flowers. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.50.

L. monadelphum *Szovitzianum* (*Colchicum*)—New. A native of the Caucasus. Drooping, sweet-scented flowers, straw-yellow with black spots. Each, \$1.00.

L. philadelphicum (*Wood Lily*)—Bright orange-red flowers, spotted deep purple and tinged yellow in the center. Red anthers. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

(C) **L. regale** (*Regal Lily*)—One of the most popular lilies. Funnel-shaped, delightfully fragrant blooms, with outside ribs of brown, shading to pink and white. Golden throat, shading to pure white. Vigorous and hardy. Each, 60c; 10, \$5.50.

(C) **L. tigrinum** (*The Well Known Tiger Lily*)—A stately, easily-cultured lily worthy of general planting. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

(R) **LILUM flavum** (*Flax*)—Light yellow flowers. 12 in. June-July.

(R) **L. perenne** (*Flax*)—Erect plants, with a continuous and luxuriant bloom of rather small, but showy, flowers of azure blue. Easy culture. 12 to 18 in.

LOBELIA (*Cardinal Flower*)—This handsome and striking genus makes a gorgeous showing in front of evergreens, and in the herbaceous border.

(C, S) **L. cardinalis** (*Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower*)—Vivid crimson flowers. One of the showiest of all native flowers. For the moist border. 2 to 4 ft.

(C, S) **L. siphilitica hybrida** (*Great Lobelia*)—Flowers pale blue to purple, in long, leafy racemes. 2 to 3 ft.

LUPINUS (*Lupines*)—Beautiful foot-long pea-shaped flowers on 3-foot stems. Perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought; must be kept watered in dry weather. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

(C) **L. polyphyllus**—Rose, blue, white and mixed. 3 to 4 ft. June to September.

(C) **L. polyphyllus** (*Donner's Hybrid*)—New strain. Pink, white, light and dark blue, purple. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.



Painted Daisy (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)

(C) **L. polyphyllus** *Moerhelmi*—Pink.

LYCINIS (*Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin*)—(R, S) **L. Arkwright**—Red. A hybrid of *Chalcedonica* and *Haageana*.

(S) **L. Chalcedonica**—Heads of vivid, scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. Very brilliant in the hardy border. 3 ft.

L. Coronaria (*Maltese Pink*)—Stout, erect-growing plants, with silvery foliage. Bright rosy crimson flowers produced during June and July. 2½ to 3 ft.

L. Coronaria alba—White.

(R, S) **L. Haageana**—Brilliant scarlet flowers, nearly 2 inches across; exceedingly handsome and showy. 1 ft.

(R, S) **L. Viscaria splendens** fl. pl. (*German Catchfly*)—Panicles of large, double, brilliant rose-colored flowers. 9 in.

(C, S) **LYTHRUM Salicaria** var. *roseum superbum* (*Purple Loosestrife*)—Showy spikes of rosy-purple flowers. Grows vigorously in almost any location. July to September. 3 ft. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

MEGASEA—See *Saxifraga*.

(R, S) **MERTENSIA virginica** (*Virginia Bluebells*)—Blooms in early spring with flowers fading to clear pink. 1 to 1½ ft.

MISCANTHUS—See *Grasses*.

MONARDA (*Oregano Tea*)—These showy aromatic-leaved plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and produce bright flowers during July and August.

(C, S) **M. didyma** (*Cambridge Scarlet*)—Brilliant crimson-scarlet.

M. fistulosa—Purple.

MYOSOTIS disitiflora var. *perfection*—Deep sky blue flowers in small clusters. May-July. 6 to 12 in. Spreading.

(R, S) **M. palustris** (*Forget-me-not*)—Should be used freely as a ground cover for your bulb or tulip beds, and are very charming in the border, rock garden, and by the water-side. They like shade and a fair amount of moisture. Large, rich blue flowers with yellow eyes. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.

(R) **NEPETA Mussini** (*Caucasian Catnip*)—Dwarf, compact habit. Masses of beautiful lavender bloom. 1 to 1½ ft. Especially useful in the rock garden.

OENOTHERA (*Evening Primrose* or *Sandrop*)—Blooms all summer. Superb for a sunny position in the border or rockery.
(R, S) **O. fruticosa major**—Deep yellow flowers; June to September. A strong specimen. 2 ft.

O. fruticosa var. Youngii—Stocky plant to 2 ft. Glossy foliage. Many lemon-yellow flowers June to September. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
ONOPORDON bractiatum (*Cotton or Scotch Thistle*)—This large, handsome, ornamental plant is a cross between the Scotch Thistle, Onopordon acanthium and Onopordon arabicum. Branching habit, with bold, beautifully-cut grayish foliage, and silvery, prickly flower stems. 6 ft.

PAPAVER orientale (*Oriental Poppy*)—During May and June the Oriental Poppies are unequalled for gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring. They are the most regal members of this popular genus. They grow 3 to 3½ feet high, and their luxuriance of large flowers makes them conspicuous in any position, whether planted singly or in groups. Should be set out in the fall, or early spring before the first of May, and given water occasionally during dry spells. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Jennie Mawson—Rich salmon rose. Dark blotch at base. 3 ft.
Orange Queen—Rich orange. Large; free flowering.
Princess Ena. Salmon, orange mottling. Tulip-like flowers.
Royal Scarlet—Orange-scarlet. Medium size.

PAPAVER nudicaule (*Iceland Poppy*)—Forms a trim tuft of bright green fern-like foliage, which, throughout the season, is luxuriantly adorned with charming cup-shaped flowers. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.

P. N. croceum—Double buttercup-yellow flowers.

PENTSTEMON (*Heart Tongue*)—The following are perfectly hardy varieties of these very showy and useful perennials. June and July.

P. digitalis—White Foxglove-like spikes. 3 ft. June-July.

P. glaber—Violet-purple flowers; blue-green leaves. 1 to 2 ft. May-July.

(R) P. glaber alpinum—Bluish-purple flowers. 9 to 12 in.

P. ovatus—Blue flowers, changing to purple. 2 to 3 ft. May-June.

P. Torreyi—Spikes of beautiful brick-red flowers. 3 ft. June-July.

PEONIES—(Paeonia)

The peony is not only "The Queen of Early Flowers," but it is also one of the easiest plants to grow. Peonies are absolutely hardy and require no protection, even in the severest climate. They will grow in any good garden soil. Massed in beds, or grouped in the perennial or shrub border, they are unequalled for brilliance.

We ship only strong divisions, with 3 to 5 eyes and good root systems. 10% discount on lots of 5 or more of any one variety. Except where indicated otherwise, all varieties listed are double.

Early Varieties

Duchess de Nemours—Pure white. Each, 50c.

Festiva Maxima—Pure white, center flecked crimson. Each, 50c.

Fontenelle—Brilliant crimson. Each, 75c.

Madame August Dessert—Violet rose, crimson center. Each, \$1.50.

Madame Gato—Hydrangea pink. Each, 50c.

Madame de Verneville—White, carmine flecks. Each, 50c.

Unbellata Rosea—Violet rose and white center. Each, 50c.

Midseason Varieties

Aiba Plena—White and rose. Each, 50c.

Armand Rousseau—Dark violet rose. Each, 75c.

Boule de Neige—White, crimson center. Each, 75c.

Canari—Pink and white. Each, 75c.

Crimson Victory—Crimson maroon. Each, 75c.

Defiance—Bright crimson petals. Single. 75c.

Delicatissima—Pale lilac rose. Each, 50c.

Germaine Bigot—Lilac rose, center flecked crimson. Each, \$1.50.

Grandiflora Rosea—Light red, salmon shading. Each, 50c.

Hermes—Single hydrangea pink. Each, 50c.

Karl Rosenfeld—Dark crimson. Each, \$2.00.

Lady Alexander Duff—Delicate pink and white. Each, \$2.00.

La Tulipe—Blush white shading to ivory. Each, 75c.

Madame Bollet—Pale lilac pink. Each, 50c.

Madame Lemoine—Violet rose. Collar and crown white. Each, 50c.

Mrs. Key—Deep crimson. Each, 75c.

Late Varieties

Humel—Cherry pink. Each, 50c.

Eugene Verdier—Pale lilac pink. Each, \$1.50.

Fragnans—Dark pink. Each, 50c.

Le Cygne—The finest white. Each, \$4.00.

Limoset—Lilac rose. Each, \$1.50.

Livingstone—Pale lilac rose. Each, \$1.00.

Rubra Superba—Deep crimson. Each, 75c.

Solange—Lilac white and salmon. Each, \$2.00.

PHALARIS—See Grasses.

PHLOX

PHLOX decussata (*Hardy Phlox*)—Perennial Phlox succeed in almost any soil that is enriched with manure in spring and an occasional soaking of water in hot weather. If the first spikes are removed, a second supply of flowers is produced.

Antonin Mercier—Grayish-lilac with white eye.

Baron von Dedem—Scarlet blood-red eye. Large trusses.

Beacon—Brilliant cherry red.

Champs Elysee—Rich crimson.

Crepuscle—Silvery mauve; crimson center. Late.

G. A. Stroblin—Begonia rose, with bright carmine eye. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.

Gismonda—Carmine, bordered white; dark eye.

Gloire de Maroc—Deep lilac-violet, with crimson eye. Large flower.

Grèdeur—Rich, deep rose. Large flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc—Fine late white.

Johnson's Favorite—Salmon pink with dark eye.

Jules Braton—Large lilac-rose flowers, pale at center. Each, 35c.

La France—Pale violet-rose; light carmine eye.

La Vague—Mauve; lilac eye.

Le Mahdi—Rich wine color.

Mia Ruys—New. Immense, densely-branched trusses of large, pure white flowers. Dwarf, and a prolific bloomer.

Orchid Queen—New. Long, erect spikes with large flowers of a gay, vivid shade of orchid. Very free flowering. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.

Pantheon—Clear, deep pink.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy carmine, with claret-red eye.

Rheinlander—Salmon pink; claret-red eye.

Riverton Jewel—Mauve rose, with carmine-red eye.

Rosenberg—Rich carmine-violet. Large flower.

Ryanstrom—Lively rose-pink. Immense trusses.

Sarabande—Light carmine-rose. Small, white center.

Thor—Rose red. Dark eye.

W. C. Egan—Delicate lilac pink with bright pink eye.

Wanadis—White and lilac with purple eye.

Widar—Lavender-blue, paling to white at center.

NEW PHLOX

Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00. Special collection: One each of the seven varieties, \$2.00.

Camello Schneider—Unfading, brilliant crimson. Robust. Medium height.

Caroline Vandenberg—A striking Phlox. Large rich violet trusses. Medium height.

Karl Forster—Large trusses of deep orange-red flowers.

Mrs. W. Van Beuninger—A novel and charming Phlox of salmon pink, self-colored. Large flowers. Vigorous growth; healthy foliage.

Prof. Went—Brilliant amaranth-purple large panicles on strong stems which need no support. Free-flowering.

Saladin—One of the most prominent new Phlox. Beautiful trusses of scarlet-red flowers with blood-red eyes.

W. Kesselring—Large, white-eyed dark violet flowers. Very striking.

VARIOUS PHLOX SPECIES

(R) **P. amoena** (*Hairy Leaved Phlox*)—One of the best varieties for carpeting the ground, rockery or border. In the spring it is a sheet of rich, bright pink flowers. 4 in.

(C, S) **P. glaberrima suffruticosa** (*Miss Lingard*)—The best in cultivation. In June it bears huge heads of beautiful white flowers, and blooms again in September and October. Splendid foliage and habit.

(C, S) **P. P. g. s.** (*Miss Verboom*)—Like Miss Lingard, except color is a rosy pink.

(R) **P. ovata caroliniana** (*Mountain Phlox*)—Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and bears rich billows of reddish-pink flowers in May and June.

(R, S) **P. subulata**—Has pretty moss-like evergreen foliage which, during the flowering season in April or May, is hidden under masses of rose pink bloom. In variety as follows:

(R, S) **P. subulata Albina**—White.

(R, S) **P. subulata lilacina**—Light lilac.

(C) **PHYSALIS Francheti** (*Chinese Lantern Plant*)—This very ornamental variety of Winter Cherry forms dense bushes about 2 feet high. Its orange-scarlet, lantern-like fruit is borne in great profusion, and, when out, will last all winter.

(C) **PHYSOSTEGIA virginica** (*False Dragonhead*)—Large clumps 3 to 4 feet high, with long spikes of delicate pink, tubular flowers. July and August.

(R) **PLATYCODON** (*Japanese Balloonflower*)—A very handsome hardy perennial, with beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers. The buds are inflated like balloons. Extremely effective in the border or rockery.

(S) **P. grandiflorum**—Very large, cupped, deep blue, star-shaped flowers. 3 ft.



Peony (*Festiva Maxima*)



Peony (*Duchess de Nemours*)

- (S) **P. grandiflorum album**—Spikes of large, pearly-white flowers. 18 in.
- POLEMONIUM** (*Jacob's Ladder*)—Strong-growing border plants, with attractive foliage and handsome flower spikes.
- (R) **P. humile**—Dwarf; early flowering; blue.
- POTENTILLA** (*Cinquefoil*)—Charming plants for the border or rockery, which produce a profusion of single or double flowers from June to August. 18 in. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- (R) **P. Mac Nabiana**—A beautiful blood-red.
- (R) **P. nepalensis**—Clear purple-rose. 1 to 2 ft. high. Good border plant for mid-summer bloom.
- PRIMULA** (*Hardy Primrose*)—Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
- (R) **P. auriculata**—A lovely fleshy-leaved alpine species, with large heads of many richly shaded blossoms. Excellent for the rockery, and cool, semi-shaded locations. Hardy, but requires light covering in winter. 8 in. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- (R) **P. Bulleyana**—Brilliant orange. 12 to 18 in. high. June-July.
- (R) **P. florindae**—Yellow.
- (R) **P. japonica** (*Japanese Primrose*)—A fine hardy primrose which bears whorls of showy purple-crimson flowers on 6 to 9 inch stems. 18 in. **P. pulverulenta** (*Silverdust Primrose*)—Rich carmine flowers; silvery stem. 3 ft. high.
- PYRETIRIUM**—See *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.
- RUDBECKIA** (*Coneflower*).
- (C) **R. laciniata** (*Golden Glow*)—One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, with masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like cactus dahlias.
- (C) **R. purpurea** (*Purple Coneflower*)—Purple-red petals; large, brown, cone-shaped center. 3 to 4 ft. July-October.
- (C) **R. subtomentosa**—Bright yellow, with deep brown disk. Erect stems. July to August. 4 to 5 ft.
- (C) **SALVIA azurea** (*Meadow Sage*)—A Rocky Mountain species. During August and September produces sky-blue flowers in profusion. 3 to 4 ft.
- (C) **S. patens**—Azure blue flowers in early autumn. 2 ft.
- (R) **SANTOLINA incana** (*Lavender Cotton*)—A sweet-scented dwarf evergreen perennial, with delicate silver-white foliage and yellow flowers. Fine for the border, rockery and carpet bedding. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
- (R) **SAPONARIA ocyroides** (*Soapwort*)—A pretty trailing plant, 1 foot high, completely covered in May and June with rose-pink flowers.
- (R) **SAXIFRAGA cordifolia** (*Megasea*)—12 inch clusters, with broad, attractive foliage, and curving stems crowned with bell-shaped flowers during April and May. Each, 30c; 10, \$4.50.
- (R) **S. decipiens** (*Crimson Moss*)—Moss-like plants, 4 inches high. White flowers in May and June. Foliage turns bronzy crimson in winter. Each, 30c; 10, \$4.50.
- SCABIOSA** (*Pin Cushion Flower*)—Handsome border plants, which supply beautiful cut flowers. Succeed in a sunny location in any well-drained garden soil. Each, 30c; 10, \$2.50.
- (C) **S. caucasica**—A soft shade of lavender. Starts blooming in June, and thrusters out 18 to 24 inch stems until September.
- (C) **S. caucasica alba**—Pure white flowers.
- (C) **S. japonica**—Lavender-blue flowers from July to September. 2 ft.
- (R) **SCUTELLARIA bicinctis caelestina** (*Skull Cap*)—An early-flowering alpine with dense, bushy, spike-like racemes of bright violet-blue flowers, rising erect from prostrate stems. 4 in. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- SEDUM** (*Stonecrop*)—The dwarf varieties are excellent for sunny positions in the rockery; the taller plants make vivid color groups in the border. Thrive in any soil. Especially fond of sand and full sun.
- (R) **S. S. acre** (*Golden Moss*)—Dwarf. Widely used in cemeteries. Green foliage. Bright yellow flowers.
- (R) **S. S. Alberti**—White flowers. 4 inches high.
- (R) **S. S. album**—White flowers; round, waxy green foliage. 2 to 3 in. May-July.
- (R) **S. S. dasyphyllum**—Dwarf and compact, with pinkish-white flowers in early summer. 1 to 2 in.
- (R) **S. S. glaucum**—An excellent creeping variety for borders. Small green leaves.
- (R) **S. S. linearifolium**—Overlapping narrow leaves ending in head of white flowers. 4 to 5 in.
- (R) **S. S. lyallii**—Pinkish flowers in June. Forms a dense carpet of bright green which turns bronzy red in dry, sunny places. 1 to 3 in.
- (R) **S. S. Sieboldi**—Dwarf. Round, succulent, glaucous foliage. Bright pink flowers in August and September.
- (R) **S. S. spectabile**—One of the best erect varieties. Broad, showy clusters of rose-colored flowers during September and October. 12 to 18 in.
- (R) **S. S. stoloniferum coccineum**—A very valuable, pink-flowered trailing variety; fine for edgings. The foliage turns a bronze during winter.
- SEMPERIVIVUM** (*House Leek*)—These curious and interesting plants form varicolored rosettes of succulent leaves. Valued for rockeries, dry banks, walls and carpet bedding.
- (R) **S. arachnoideum** (*Cobweb House Leek*)—Red flowers. Leaves in rosettes are usually connected by silvery threads. 6 in.
- (R) **S. soboliferum** (*Hen and Chickens*)—A robust plant, 6 to 9 inches high. Light green leaves and clusters of pale yellow flowers.
- (R) **S. tectorum glaucum**—Rosy-red flowers. Pale green leaves, tipped reddish brown. June. 8 to 10 in.
- (R) **S. triste sanguineum**—Rosettes of red-tipped leaves. Flowers with prominent yellow stamens. Rare.
- SHASTA DAISY**—See *Chrysanthemum*.
- SILENE** (*Catchfly, Campion*)—Charming alpine plants, whose bloom lasts from spring till fall, making them excellent subjects for the rock garden.
- (R) **S. asteris grandiflora**—A distinct and handsome species. Carmine-scarlet flowers. 3 ft.
- (R) **S. orientalis** (*Oriental Catchfly*)—Red.
- (R) **S. Schafta** (*Autumn Catchfly*)—Masses of pink flowers.
- STATICE latifolium** (*Sea Lavender*)—Tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads (frequently $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and two feet across) of minute purplish-blue flowers during July and August. Excellent for either the border or rockery.
- S. latifolium coccineum**—Red flowers.
- STOKESIA cyanea** (*Cornflower Aster*)—A beautiful native hardy plant. Handsome lavender-blue, centauria-like blossoms, measuring 4 to 5 inches across, are borne freely from July till late October. 18 to 24 in. Succeeds in any open, sunny location. Very effective, singly or in masses.
- THALICTRUM** (*Meadow Rue*)
- (C) **T. aquilegifolium**—Graceful foliage, like that of Columbine. Rosy-purple flowers from May to July.
- (C) **T. dipterocarpum**—A graceful plant, 4 feet high, with rosy-purple flowers and citron-yellow anthers in August and September.
- (C) **T. T. glaucum**—Bluish-gray foliage. Yellow flowers. 4 ft. June to July. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- THYMUS** (*Thyme*)—Thymes form a dense, fragrant carpet—excellent for covering dry, bare, sunny banks, and for carpeting patches of spring-flowering bulbs. In June and July they are a sheet of bluish flowers.
- (R) **T. citriodorus**—Golden yellow form of the well-known "Lemon Thyme."
- TRITOMA**—See *Kniphofia*.
- TROLLIUS** (*Globe Flower*)—Showy, free-flowering dwarf plants, with handsome dark green foliage. Of easy culture; thrive in either half-shade or sun.
- (C) **T. T. asiaticus**—Earliest to bloom. Light orange-yellow.
- (C) **T. T. caucasicus** (*Orange Globe*)—Large, globular, golden-orange flowers. Free and striking. Each, 30c; 10, \$4.50.
- (C) **T. T. europaeus**—Giant, bright yellow, buttercup-like blossoms, borne freely on 1 to 2 foot stems from May till August. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- (C) **T. T. Orange Princess**—Extremely deep and free-flowering. May to June. 2 ft. Each, 50c; 10, \$4.50.
- (R) **TUNICA saxifraga** (*Goat Flower*)—Grows about a foot high. Has myriads of spreading leaves, and is literally covered with small, rosy-white, pink or purple flowers. Fine for rockery or open border.
- VALERIANA** (*Valerian*)—A characteristic plant of old gardens, prized for the fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy, and of easiest culture.
- V. officinalis** (*Garden Heliotrope*)—Fragrant, and of rosy-colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft.
- VERONICA** (*Speedwell*)—Some of the most beautiful subjects for the rockery and hardy garden. Grow with extraordinary vigor if given light, well-drained soil and an open, sunny position.
- (C) **V. V. spicata**—Long spikes of violet-blue flowers. June to July. 18 in.
- (R) **V. V. Teucrium**—Dwarf. Dense, spreading growth. Blue flowers. May to June. 6 to 12 in.
- (R) **V. V. Teucrium rupestris** (*Rock Speedwell*)—A superb rock plant. Grows 3 to 4 inches high, with thickly matted, deep green foliage. In spring it is cloaked in a cloud of bright blue flowers.
- (R) **V. VINCA MINOR** (*Common Periwinkle*)—See *Broadleaved Evergreens*.
- VIOLA** (*Tufted Pansies*).
- (C) **V. V. cornuta papilio**—Violet with dark eye. A very free and continuous bloomer.
- V. cornuta**—Admiration—Deep violet.
- V. lutea grandiflora**—Rich golden yellow.
- V. Jersey Gem**—Has the dwarf habit and continuity of bloom of the true horned Viola, and the bushy growth and rounded foliage of the finest English bedding varieties. Pure rich violet, slightly scented. Each, 35c; 10, \$3.00.
- V. White Perfection**—The best pure white. Fragrant. Free-flowering. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50.
- YUCCA filamentosa** (*Adam's Needle*)—In June and July, it sends up stalks laden with dense, bushy, spike-like racemes of bright violet-blue flowers. Fine for shrubbery and herbaceous borders. 2 year plants, each, 50c; 10, \$4.50. 3-year plants, each, 75c; 10, \$7.00. 4-year plants, each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.50.
- Y. filamentosa variegata**—A variegated form of the above. Each, \$1.00.

Evergreens

BEAUTIFUL evergreens, tokens of the gayety and cheer of Christmas, are invaluable as a means of lending warmth and lively color to winter's cold and sombre aspect. When their vivid green branches are crested with fillets of gleaming white they present a masterpiece of picturesqueness and contrast.

All our evergreens are grown at good distances apart to assure graceful and symmetrical development. They are root-pruned and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes. When dug, a ball of earth is retained about the roots so that the root fibers will be protected and the plant will become quickly established. The roots of small seedlings, which are not wrapped with balls, should be dipped in thin mud and planted as soon as possible.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir)—That delightful fragrance characteristic of the northern woods is due chiefly, if not solely, to the rich dark green foliage of this fir. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 1½ ft.—each, \$2.00. 2 ft.—each, \$2.25. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.00.

A. concolor (White Fir)—A handsome, compact, upright tree. Gray-green or blue foliage. Attains 100 ft. 12-18 in.—each, \$2.50. 18-24 in.—each, \$3.50.

A. Fraseri (Fraser's Balsam Fir)—A species of Balsam from the Southern Alleghenies, but perfectly hardy in New England. Thrives further south than the Balsam Fir. 12 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00.

ARBORVITAE—See *Thuja*.

CEDAR—See *Juniperus*.

CHAMAECYPARIS (Retinospora)—These Japanese cypresses are supremely well suited for planting as specimens, grouping and bedding. The genus includes both dwarf and tall-growing plants, which produce marked contrasts in color and foliage. Occasional shearing makes them more compact in appearance and emphasizes their varied shades of green, gold and silver.

C. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress)—A handsome tree with lustrous, dark green foliage. Grows slowly. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.00. 18 in.—each, \$2.50.



Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuja pyramidalis)

C. obtusa compacta (Football Cypress)—A dwarf variety of dense and broadly conical habit. The ends of its short branches are thickly crowded with small branchlets. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15-18 in.—each, \$3.00. 18-24 in.—each, \$3.75.

C. obtusa Crippsi (Cripp's Golden Cypress)—An extraordinarily fine golden-leaved form, which is a bright yellow throughout the year. Slow growing. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.75.

C. obtusa gracilis (Slender Hinoki Cypress)—Of compact pyramidal form, with dark green foliage. Tips of branchlets are slightly pendulous. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75.

C. obtusa magnifica—A vigorous variety, having stout branchlets and lustrous, bright green foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 1½ ft.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50.

C. obtusa nana aurea (Dwarf Golden Hinoki Cypress)—A low, slow-growing evergreen, whose short branchlets are bright golden-yellow. Very dwarf. 6-8 in.—each, \$2.25. 8-12 in.—each, \$3.00. 12-15 in.—each, \$3.75.

C. obtusa Youngi (Young's Golden Cypress)—A tree of graceful, open form, sheathed in pale yellow pendulous foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50.

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress)—Tall and pyramidal, with broad, flat, glossy, deep green foliage. A valuable rapid-growing evergreen. 12 in.—each, \$1.25. 15 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.00. 2 ft.—each, \$2.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75. 3 ft.—each, \$5.00. 3½ ft.—each, \$6.00.

C. pisifera aurea—A golden form of the above, prized for color contrasts in evergreen planting. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.00. 2 ft.—each, \$2.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75. 3 ft.—each, \$5.00. 3½ ft.—each, \$6.00. 4-4½ ft.—each, \$7.00.



Irish Juniper (Juniperus hibernica)

C. pisifera filifera (*Thread Cypress*)—Long, thread-like gracefully pendulous branches, clothed with bright green foliage. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15 in.—each, \$2.50. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50. 3 ft.—each, \$6.00.

C. pisifera filifera aurea (*Golden Thread Cypress*)—Like the above, except the branches are a golden yellow, and the growth not so strong. 12 in. (spread)—each, \$3.00. 15 in. (spread)—each, \$3.75. 18 in. (spread)—each, \$4.50.

C. pisifera plumosa (*Plume Cypress*)—Bright green foliage on myriads of feathery branchlets. Valued for shearing into formal shapes. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75. 3-3½ ft.—each, \$4.50. 3½-4 ft.—each, \$6.00.

C. pisifera plumosa aurea (*Golden Plume Cypress*)—A striking form of the above, with vivid golden foliage throughout the season. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75. 3-3½ ft.—each, \$4.50.

C. pisifera plumosa argentea (*Silver-Tip Cypress*)—A silver-tipped form of *Retinospora plumosa*, and more dwarf in habit. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00.

C. pisifera squarrosa (*Veitch Moss Cypress*)—An exquisite evergreen of dense growth, which has fine, feathery steel-colored foliage. Particularly beautiful when kept clipped. 12 in.—each, \$1.75. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75.

FIR—See Abies.

HEMLOCK—See Tsuga.

JUNIPERUS (*Junipers and Cedars*)

J. chinensis columnaris—A distinct, narrowly pyramidal tree, which will reach about 15 to 20 ft. Rapid-growing and hardy. Useful for specimens or landscape effects, as it is compact and formal. Foliage is light bluish green. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$3.50. 2-3 ft.—each, \$5.00. 3-4 ft.—each, \$7.50.

J. chinensis neoboriensis (*Conical Chinese Juniper*)—A very attractive evergreen of dense pyramidal habit. Closely set, rich glaucous foliage. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15 in.—each, \$2.50. 18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (*Pfitzer's Juniper*)—A beautiful, grayish-green, wide-spreading evergreen, as broad as it is tall. Both the main branches and lateral shoots have a soft, feathery appearance. Hardy and dependable everywhere. 12 in.—each, \$1.80. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$5.00. 3 ft.—each, \$6.00.

J. communis aurea (*Common Golden Juniper*)—This golden form of common Juniper retains its brilliant color throughout the year. Creates striking contrasts in rock work, ground covers, and in front of evergreen borders. 15-18 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. communis cracovica (*Polish Juniper*)—Forms a compact, narrow column, branching from the ground. Very attractive, and perfectly hardy. 12 in.—each, \$1.25. 15 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.25.

J. communis hibernica (*Irish Juniper*)—Compact, dense, and very upright growth; even the tips of the branches are erect. Bluish-green foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.00. 15 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$1.80. 2 ft.—each, \$2.25.

J. excelsa stricta (*Greek Juniper*)—A dwarf and rather slow growing, bushy evergreen. Prized chiefly because it has the same attractive bluish foliage found on the well-known *Koster's Spruce*. 12-15 in.—each, \$2.25. 15-18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. horizontalis (*Creeping Savin*)—Its branches trail along the ground. Good for rock work and ground covering. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. japonica (*Japanese Juniper*)—A valuable dwarf evergreen of bushy spreading habit. Very hardy. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15 in.—each, \$2.50. 18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. sabina (*Savin's Juniper*)—A spreading vase-like Juniper, with deep green, unchanging foliage. Valuable for rockeries and grouping with other low-growing evergreens. 12 in.—each, \$1.80. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75.

J. virginiana (*Red Cedar*)—Our native Red Cedar, prized both as a formal specimen and in groups. 18 in.—each, \$1.50. 2-3 ft.—each, \$2.25. 3-4 ft.—each, \$3.00.

J. virginiana Cannarti (*Cannart Red Cedar*)—Compact and pyramidal. Dark green foliage and attractive silver-colored fruit. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50.

J. virginiana elegantissima (*Gold Tip Red Cedar*)—The tips of the young branches, which are a beautiful golden bronze, create an exquisite effect. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00.

J. virginiana glauca (*Silver Red Cedar*)—One of the handsomest forms of Red Cedar. Foliage is silvery gray like that of *Koster's Blue Spruce*. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50. 3 ft.—each, \$5.25. 4 ft.—each, \$6.00. 5 ft.—each, \$8.00.

J. virginiana Schottii (*Shott Red Cedar*)—A distinctive variety, pyramidal in habit, with light green, feathery foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00.

J. virginiana Smithii (*Smith Red Cedar*)—A rare and beautiful evergreen, small and compact, whose foliage is grass-green during winter. Branches are pendulous at the tips. 12 in.—each, \$2.25. 15 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.75.

PICEA (*Spruce*)

P. excelsa (*Norway Spruce*)—The best known spruce. Makes a stately specimen, and is also valuable for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Can be kept sheared to any desired shape. 12 in.—each, 75c. 15 in.—each, \$1.00. 18 in.—each, \$1.25. 2 ft.—each, \$1.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$2.25. 3 ft.—each, \$3.75. 4 ft.—each, \$4.50.

P. glauca conica (*Dwarf Alberta Spruce*)—A truly dwarf conifer. Forms a very narrow, formal cone of pleasant green. Worthy of a niche in any rockery. 18 in.—each, \$6.00.

P. pungens (*Colorado Spruce*)—Foliage varies from light green to blue. Very symmetrical in habit, and extremely hardy. Well adapted to seashore planting as it thrives near salt water. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75.

P. pungens glauca (*Colorado Blue Spruce*)—A blue form of the above, with varied depths of color. A splendid specimen tree for the lawn. 12 in.—each, \$4.00. 18 in.—each, \$6.00.

P. pungens Kosteri (*Koster's Blue Spruce*)—This form, a uniform blue in color, is a result of grafting the *pungens glauca* from selected specimens. 12 in.—each, \$5.00. 15 in.—each, \$6.00. 18 in.—each, \$8.00.



Rhododendron (See page 31)

PINUS (Pine)

- P. austriaca** (*Austrian Pine*)—See *Pinus nigra*.
P. densiflora (*Japanese Red Pine*)—Long, light green needles. Rapid growing. Succeeds well at seashore. 12 in.—each, 75c. 18 in.—each, \$1.25. 2 ft.—each, \$1.80.
P. montana **Mughus** (*Mugho Pine*)—A splendid planting for the foundation, and for any location where a low-growing evergreen is desired. Its erect new growth, resembling candles, creates a pleasing contrast with the older foliage. 12 in.—each, \$2.25. 15 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.75. 2 ft.—each, \$4.50.
P. nigra (*Austrian Pine*)—A tall, massive, spreading pine, with long, stiff needles. Handsome both as a specimen and in groups. 12 in.—each, 75c. 18 in.—each, \$1.20. 2 ft.—each, \$1.80.
P. strobus (*White Pine*)—One of the most ornamental and stately of our native evergreens. Very impressive whether planted singly or in groups. 12 in.—each, \$1.00. 1½ ft.—each, \$1.50. 2 ft.—each, \$2.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$2.50. 3 ft.—each, \$3.00.
P. sylvestris (*Scotch Pine*)—A rapid grower, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish-green foliage. Fine for windbreaks and mass plantings. Thrives near seashore. 12 in.—each, 75c. 18 in.—each, \$1.20. 2 ft.—each, \$1.80. Write for special quantity prices.
P. thunbergii (*Japanese Black Pine*)—Thick black-green leaves, and wide-spreading branches which tend to grow crookedly, give this pine a very picturesque appearance. Especially adaptable to seaside conditions. 12 in.—each, 75c. 18 in.—each, \$1.20. 2 ft.—each, \$1.80.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii (*Douglas Spruce*)—One of the most rapid growing and valuable of our northwestern evergreens. Soft foliage, varying from green to blue, makes it a beautiful specimen planting. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 3 ft.—each, \$3.75. 4 ft.—each, \$4.75.

RETINOSPORA—See *Chamaecyparis*.

SPRUCE—See *Picea*.

TAXUS (*Yew*)—For refinement and distinction the Yews are indeed hard to equal. These rather slow-growing evergreens are invaluable for formal effects, as they withstand shearing well, and are equally imposing in hedges, groups, beds, and as specimen trees. During the autumn and winter months their lustrous, deep green foliage is spangled with cheery clusters of brilliant red berries. Exceptionally hardy.

T. baccata repandens (*Spreading English Yew*)—Low, spreading growth, with gracefully drooping branches. Fine for foreground planting. 12 in.—each, \$3.00. 15 in.—each, \$3.75. 18 in.—each, \$4.50. 2 to 2½ ft.—each, \$6.00.

T. canadensis (*Ground Hemlock*)—A low shrub of straggling habit. Dense, dark green leaves, and scarlet fruits in autumn. Excellent for woody undergrowth. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 15 in.—each, \$2.50. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$4.00.

T. cuspidata (*Spreading Japanese Yew*)—Broad and spreading in habit, and exceedingly hardy. Foliage is a rich, dark green the entire year. 12 in.—each, \$2.25. 15 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.75. 2 ft.—each, \$4.50. 2½ ft.—each, \$6.00.

T. cuspidata capitata (*Upright Japanese Yew*)—A majestic upright form, superb for specimen or formal planting. 12 in.—each, \$3.00. 15 in.—each, \$3.75. 18 in.—each, \$4.50. 2½ ft.—each, \$7.50. 4 ft.—each, \$20.00. 5-6 ft.—each, \$25.00 to \$35.00.

T. cuspidata nana (*brevisfolia*) (*Dwarf Japanese Yew*)—A rare and handsome variety of low, bushy growth, valuable for hedges or low foundation planting. Short, rich green foliage. 12 in.—each, \$3.00. 15 in.—each, \$3.75. 18 in.—each, \$4.50.

THUYA (*Arborvitae*)—Arborvitae are unsurpassed both as specimens and in ornamental groups. As hedges they are among the best, whether sheared or unheared, and when permitted to grow to full height make superb windbreaks and screens. They are hardy, easy to plant and of rapid growth.

T. occidentalis (*American Arborvitae*)—Probably the finest Arborvitae. 12 in.—each, 50c. 15 in.—each, 75c. 18 in.—each, \$1.00. 2 ft.—each, \$1.50. 2½ ft.—each, \$2.00. 3 ft.—each, \$2.50. 3½ ft.—each, \$3.00. 4 ft.—each, \$4.00. 5 ft.—each, \$5.00.

T. occ. Columbia (*Columbia Arborvitae*)—Narrow and pyramidal, with branches tipped silvery white. 12 in.—each, \$1.80. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.00. 3 ft.—each, \$4.50.

T. occ. compacta (*Parson's Dwarf Arborvitae*)—Almost globe shaped. Light green foliage. 10 in.—each, \$1.00. 12 in.—each, \$1.25. 15 in.—each, \$1.75. 18 in.—each, \$2.25.

T. occ. Ellwangeriana (*Tom Thumb Arborvitae*)—A low, broad, pyramidal plant. Slender branches, clothed with two attractive kinds of feather-like grey foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25.

T. occ. globosa (*Globe Arborvitae*)—A dwarf, globe-shaped evergreen, with light green foliage, useful for formal work as it requires no trimming. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$2.00. 18 in.—each, \$2.50.

T. occ. lutea (*Geo. Peabody Arborvitae*)—A beautiful pyramid of bright yellow foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.80. 15 in.—each, \$2.25. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$4.50. 3 ft.—each, \$5.25. 3½ ft.—each, \$6.00.

T. occ. pyramidalis (*Pyramidal Arborvitae*)—A tall, slender evergreen, very stately and formal. Retains good winter color. 12 in.—each, \$1.25. 18 in.—each, \$1.80. 2 ft.—each, \$2.25. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.00. 3 ft.—each, \$4.00. 4 ft.—each, \$6.00.

T. occ. recurva nana (*Little Gem Arborvitae*)—A dwarf form, broader than high, which is splendid for the rock garden. 12 in.—each, \$2.50. 15 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.50.

T. occ. Riversii (*River's Arborvitae*)—A compact, bright green pyramid. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00.

T. occ. Rosenthalii (*Rosenthal arborvitae*)—A very choice columnar variety. Compact, dark green foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75.

T. occ. spiralis (*Spiral Arborvitae*)—A compact form, with upright branches and closely-set short branchlets which appear in a spiral arrangement when viewed from above. 12 in.—each, \$1.25. 15 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.00. 2 ft.—each, \$2.50. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.00. 3 ft.—each, \$3.50. 3½ ft.—each, \$4.00. 4 ft.—each, \$5.00.

T. occ. Vervaeana (*Vervaeana Arborvitae*)—Extremely attractive. Green foliage, tinted with gold, turns to bronze in winter. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75. 3 ft.—each, \$4.50.

T. occ. Wareana lutescens—A form of Siberian Arborvitae with sulphur yellow foliage. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75.

T. occ. Wareana siberica (*Siberian Arborvitae*)—A dwarf conical plant with rich, dark green foliage. Withstands severe winters better than other varieties. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.75.

T. Standishii (*Standish Arborvitae*)—A very beautiful and decorative variety, broadly conical in habit, with long, dark green foliage which changes only very slightly in winter. 12 in.—each, \$1.50. 15 in.—each, \$1.80. 18 in.—each, \$2.25. 2 ft.—each, \$2.75. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.25. 3 ft.—each, \$4.00.

TSUGA CANADENSIS (*Hemlock Spruce*)—A medium-sized tree, whose open, pendulous branches give it rare grace. Unexcelled for tall screens, massing and as specimens. Trimming makes it dense and bushy—splendid for hedges. A rapid grower, and very hardy. 12 in.—each, \$1.00. 15 in.—each, \$1.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.00. 2 ft.—each, \$2.50. 2½ ft.—each, \$3.00.

YEW—See *Taxus*.

Broadleaved Evergreens

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS harmonize with nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs, and maintain the beauty of the planting with evergreen foliage through late fall and winter. No planting is complete without at least a few of these attractive evergreen shrubs in the foundation planting, along wooded walks or grouped with Deciduous Shrubs. In this section may be found excellent material for planting in more shaded parts of the grounds.

ANDROMEDA—See *Pieris*.

BUXUS sempervirens (*Boxwood*)—The renowned box of famous gardens, superb for formal use. A dense, compact shrub, with oval, glossy, dark green foliage. Stands pruning very well, and thrives in almost any well-drained peaty soil. 10-12 in.—each, \$1.25; 10, \$10.00; 100, \$75.00. 8-10 in.—each, \$1.00; 10, \$7.50; 100, \$50.00.

CALLUNA VULGARIS (*Scotch Heather*)—Splendid for borders of evergreen plantings or for covering sandy slopes. Grows 1 to 3 ft. high. Bears white or purple flowers in July and August. Hardy. 6 in. pots—each, \$1.00.

DAPHNE Cneorum (*Rose Daphne*)—Very low and spreading, with dark green leaves, and sweet-scented pink blossoms in May. A charming plant for the rockery or shrub border. 10-12 in.—each, \$1.25; 10, \$11.25. 12-15 in.—each, \$2.00; 10, \$18.00.

EUONYMUS radicans (*Japanese Evergreen Wintercreeper*)—A slow-growing and very hardy evergreen plant. Attractive dark green leaves. Has few equals for house foundations, attractive edgings, for covering walls, and as undergrowth in evergreen borders. 2-year—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

E. radicans acuta (*Sharpleaf Wintercreeper*)—Similar to the above, but a rapid grower with lighter and more pointed leaves which turn bronze-red in cold weather. Undoubtedly the best Euonymus for holding steep banks, as it is extremely prostrate and roots wherever it touches the soil. 2-year—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

E. radicans Carrierei (*Glossy Wintercreeper*)—A stronger grower than the Euonymus radicans, with larger, ovate green leaves. Half bush and half vine in habit. If supported, it makes a very fine covering for a building or wall. A rapid grower. 2-year—each, 50c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

E. radicans colorata—New. Similar to the Acuta, but has larger, rounder leaves, which turn bronze-red in winter. A rapid-growing, prostrate creeper—excellent for steep banks, etc. 2-year—each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

E. radicans minima (*Keownensis*)—A miniature Euonymus, valuable as a rock plant and for carpeting the ground. Fine leaves, dark green with lighter veins. 2-year, from pots—each, 50c; 10, \$4.00.

E. radicans vegeta (*Broadleaved Evergreen Bittersweet*)—A very attractive round-leaved, low-growing evergreen with aerial rootlets which make it self-supporting. Displays an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the fall. Excellent as a ground cover and for evergreen borders. 3-year—each, 50c; 10, \$4.00; 100, \$35.00.

ILEX crenata (*Japanese Holly*)—One of the best hardy evergreen Hollies. Of dense growth, with small, glossy green leaves. Very fine as a hedge plant, and for use with Rhododendrons. Should have a sheltered position, if planted north of Connecticut. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$4.00. 2½ ft.—each, \$5.00.

I. opaca (*American Holly*)—Our native Holly, so familiar at Christmas. When grouped, they usually bear a profusion of red berries. Difficult to transplant; if moved, leaves should be picked and plant given winter protection until established. 1½-2 ft.—each, \$2.50. 2-2½ ft.—each, \$3.50.

JAPANESE SPURGE—See Pachysandra.

KALMIA latifolia (*Mountain Laurel*)—The best evergreen shrub for general use in northern gardens. It is a mass of dark green throughout the year—except in June, when it is pink and white with spikes of very delicate and intricately-formed flowers. 12 in.—each, \$1.25; 10, \$10.00. 18 in.—each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00; 10, \$25.00. 3 ft.—each, \$4.00; 10, \$32.50.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium (*Sand Myrtle*)—A charming dwarf plant which rarely reaches 2 feet. Throughout the summer it bears a profusion of pinkish white flowers. Very effective in rockeries and in front of evergreens. 6-9 in.—each, \$1.00. 9-12 in.—each, \$1.50. 12-15 in.—each, \$2.00.

L. buxifolium prostratum (*Mountain Heath*)—A prostrate form of the above, which covers the ground with a beautiful green bed of small, round tufts. Delicate pink-tinted flowers in June and July. Splendid for the rockery. 3-5 in.—each, \$1.00. 5-7 in.—each, \$2.00.

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (*Drooping Andromeda*)—Its long, dark green leaves become a beautiful bronze in fall and winter. In the spring, the gracefully arched branches are laden with pendant, bell-shaped flowers. 12 in.—each, \$2.50. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$3.50.

MAHONIA Aquifolium (*Oregon Holly Grape*)—Medium height, with broad, handsome Holly-like leaves which are richly tinted with crimson and purple during the winter. Dense racemes

of yellow flowers in May, followed by bunches of small blue berries. Forms attractive low masses under trees. 15-18 in.—each, \$1.50.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL—See Kalmia.

OREGON HOLLY GRAPE—See Mahonia.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (*Japanese Spurge*)—A low evergreen plant with ornamental glossy foliage. Splendid for covering ground where grass will not grow. Thrives in any location, either in full sun or shade. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$16.00.

PIERIS floribunda (*Mountain Andromeda*)—One of the handsomest of this group, which thrives in this section. Merits wide use wherever beautiful plants are cherished. A broad and comparatively low, compact shrub with small, pointed dark green leaves, and clusters of the purest white flowers in May. 18-24 in.—each, \$3.50.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum—A hardy American species, with blunt, narrow, dark green leaves. In June a profusion of flower-clusters appear, which cover the plant with a rose-colored mantle. 12 in.—each, \$3.00. 18 in.—each, \$4.00.

R. catawbiense—We recommend this variety as the finest for general use. In early June it blooms freely with large, round trusses of flowers in various shades of lilac-purple. Foliage is a dark, rich, lasting green. Withstands exposure and extremes of temperature. See page 29. 12 in.—each, \$2.00. 18 in.—each, \$3.00. 2 ft.—each, \$4.00.

R. maximum (*American Rosebay*)—Undoubtedly the most beautiful of American Broadleaved Evergreens. Large, waxy white or delicate pink flowers are borne in large trusses in late June and July. Foliage is very thick, glossy and twice the size of any other variety's. Perfectly hardy anywhere in New England. 12 in.—each, \$1.50; 10, \$12.50. 18 in.—each, \$2.00; 10, \$17.50. 2 ft.—each, \$3.00; 10, \$27.50. 3 ft.—each, \$4.00; 10, \$37.50.

VINCA minor (*Common Periwinkle*)—One of the best plants for covering shady ground where grass will not grow. Forms a dark, glossy green carpet, with lilac-blue flowers. Each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

YUCCA filamentosa (*Adam's Needle*)—See page 27.



Adam's Needle
(Yucca filamentosa)

Apples



Cortland

New Varieties

The trees grown by us are from buds cut from trees received from the New York Fruit Testing Association. One and two years of age, but sizes are not guaranteed. The first orders receive the largest trees. We advise growers to test these new varieties themselves and secure first-hand knowledge of their value. Price (2½ ft. and up): \$1.00 each, except as noted.

CARLTON—A Montgomery and Red Astrachan seedling of good quality, which ripens from August 15th to September 15th. Its fruits are round-conic, and attractive dark red to scarlet. Flesh is white, tender and juicy. An annual bearer; very promising for local markets.

EARLY MCINTOSH—A splendid apple for general market purposes, and especially for the roadside booth. It resembles in size and flavor the later McIntosh, and has all of the qualities of that well known general purpose apple. The trees are vigorous, hardy, productive and bear annually. The fruit ripens about a week or ten days later than the Yellow Transparent.

EARLY SWEET No. 845—A cross between Red Canada and Yellow Transparent. A highly-flavored, sweet, aromatic apple, whose skin is splashed and striped with red. Vigorous, productive, annually-bearing trees. Ripens first of August.

LODI—A cross between Montgomery and Yellow Transparent, introduced in 1924. This variety is an improvement over Yellow Transparent, as the tree is better and the fruit is larger and longer-lasting, although like it in color and flavor.

MACOUN—A late McIntosh type. Skin is dark red. Flesh is white, and like McIntosh in texture, flavor and aroma. Trees bear regularly and heavily.

MEDINA—The Medina, because it so closely resembles the Delicious, is valued as a means of prolonging the season of that variety. Its basin has the same shape and deep corrugations and the five distinct crowns found in the Delicious. The Medina, however, is much larger, better colored, and more attractive because of the golden yellow ground color which the Delicious rarely develops.

MILTON—A sister of Early McIntosh which ripens a month later. It is valued chiefly because it is a McIntosh type which ripens a month before McIntosh. The fruits are covered with a very

attractive pinkish red and heavy bloom; their flesh—of McIntosh flavor and aroma—is white, tender, crisp and juicy. The tree is vigorous, but not as large as the Early McIntosh.

ORLEANS—A variety of the Delicious type, having larger and more attractive fruits which keep in common storage about six weeks longer. The flesh is just as rich and luscious as that of the Delicious, but the flavor is more sprightly.

RED FLESHED No. 1311—The fruit is large, slightly conical and almost a solid red. Often the flesh is red to the core lines. Too tart for eating, but excellent for cooking. Ripens Oct. to Nov.

RED SPY—A typical Spy except in color, which is solid bright red. The fruits possess great beauty, and delectable flavor. The very hardy, healthy trees are productive, reliable bearers.

SWEET DELICIOUS—Similar to the Delicious in shape, flavor and sweet aroma. Large and attractive in color. Excellent for home use.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT No. 2575—Ripens from the end of July to August 15th. A promising substitute for Yellow Transparent because of its superior size. A rather acid flavor makes it a desirable cooking apple.

Standard Varieties

All of these trees have been examined by Dr. Shaw of the Mass. Fruit Growers Ass'n for trueness to name.

SUMMER APPLES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Large, red and yellow-streaked apples. Juicy, sub-acid. Tree is a young and abundant bearer.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large; red stripes. One of the best summer apples, valued in New England as a market variety of high quality.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, crimson; juicy and rather acid—fine for cooking. Hardy, freely-growing tree; a good bearer.

RED GRAVENSTEIN—A sport of Gravenstein, superior because of its almost solid red color.

WILLIAMS EARLY RED—Medium size; dark red, sometimes yellow-splashed. Crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid flesh.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium; pale yellow. Tender, juicy, sub-acid. Bears young—often the third or fourth year.

AUTUMN APPLES

CORTLAND—The Cortland was awarded the Wilder Silver Medal for new fruits in 1923. Originating from a cross of McIntosh with Ben Davis, it possesses the good qualities of both these varieties, and at the same time has eliminated their weaknesses. It has the delicate perfume, crisp, spicy white flesh and dark red skin of the McIntosh, but is firmer and thus a better shipper. And you need not hasten to pick the Cortland as soon as ripe, as it clings strongly to the tree like Ben Davis. Furthermore, it ripens a month later and keeps in common storage till January, and in cold storage till March. All sizes of one and two year.

FAMEUSE, OR SNOW—Medium size; deep crimson. Snowy white flesh—tender and richly flavored.

FALL PIPPIN—Large; yellow. Tender flesh of excellent quality.

HUBBARDSTON NONESUCH—Large; red and yellow stripes.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Round and smooth; yellow ground flushed a beautiful red. Tender flesh, of pleasing but not high flavor.

MCINTOSH RED—Large; dark red. A handsome apple of fine quality. Vigorous, hardy trees.

OPALESCENT—A beautiful light red, shading to dark crimson, with many yellow dots. Productive tree.

POUND SWEET—Large; yellow. Sweet and rich. Very desirable.

WEALTHY—Very popular because of its handsome appearance and early crop. Hardy and productive.

WINTER APPLES

- BALDWIN**—Famous for its size, rich coloring, and fine flavor.
BELL FLOWER—Large; yellow; pale blush. Tender and juicy.
DELICIOUS—An apple of the very highest quality. Large fruit, nearly covered with brilliant dark red. Fine-grained flesh—crisp, juicy, melting, and delightfully fragrant. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree is one of the hardiest.
GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium; dull russet. Juicy and highly-flavored.
JONATHAN—Medium size; yellow ground, almost covered with lustrous red stripes, deepening to dark red.
KING—A showy red apple of the largest size and finest quality. November to January.
NORTHERN SPY—Large, rich, juicy fruit with red-striped skin. Trees are rapid growers and good bearers.
RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large; greenish yellow. Tender and juicy, with a rich and rather acid flavor.
ROME BEAUTY—Large, handsome, yellowish bright red fruits of the first quality. Moderate grower; early bearer.
ROXBURY RUSSET—Productive; keeps long. Very popular.
STAYMAN WINESAP—Vigorous, young-bearing. Annual producer. Medium to large fruits. Yellow, nearly covered with red.
TALMAN SWEET—A medium-sized sweet yellow apple. November to February. Very hardy, heavy-bearing tree.
WAGENER—Medium to large; good quality. Light red. Tree is a good grower when young, but is of dwarf habit, and becomes weak with age. Very popular as fillers for orchards.
WINTER BANANA—Clear yellow, with a delicate blush. Distinctive, banana-like flavor. Hardy; good grower; bears early and blooms late. Requires careful handling as it bruises easily.

Prices of Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100
2 yr., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and up, 5-7 ft.....	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
2 yr., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 4-6 ft.....	.50	4.00	30.00
2 yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 4-5 ft.....	.40	3.00	20.00
1 yr., 4-5 ft.....	.50	4.00	35.00
1 yr., 3-4 ft.....	.40	3.00	25.00

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered. See "Application of Rates," page 40.

1000 Lots: Write for Prices

SPECIAL

Excellent, well-rooted trees, many of them branched, but a little too small for the 4-5 ft. size; 2 yr., 3-8 in. cal., 3-4 ft.—each, 30c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

RICHARED

TRADEMARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
 PRONOUNCED RICHER-RED

A "Super" Delicious—One of the Most Beautiful and Delectable Apples Ever Grown

This marvelous new variety has all the splendid qualities of the common Delicious—the same distinctive shape, the same firm texture, and all the famous flavor. In addition, "Richared" colors two or three weeks earlier and colors a *solid, lustrous red*—without a trace of stripes—right up to the stem and blossom ends. It can be picked "hard ripe" with full color—in an earlier, shorter working season. Moreover, it can be marketed in advance of other apples, or—because of its extraordinary keeping qualities—it can be kept for the late spring market in years when markets are glutted.

Mr. O. T. Clawson, Field Manager of the Northwestern Fruit Exchange, writes: "It has been my pleasure to see four crops of apples from the original 'Richared' tree owned by Mr. Jack Richardson of Monitor, and to see apples on first and second generation grafts from the original tree. *The color and quality in each case has been marvelous; a deep, rich red which was taken on in full color while the adjoining regular Delicious were showing only stripes of faint color.*"

Do not confuse this wonder apple with the so-called Red Delicious. We are Northeastern headquarters for the original and *only* "Richared" Delicious—the marvel of fruit growers, and fruit buyers, everywhere. No matter what varieties of apples you are growing, your orchard should have at least a few "Richared" Delicious Trees.

Prices of Richared Delicious Trees

One and Two Year Trees Are Available

	1-11 Trees each	12-24 Trees each	25-49 Trees each	50-99 Trees each	100-399 Trees each
5-7 ft.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$.80	\$.70	\$.65
4-5 ft.....	1.15	.90	.75	.65	.60
3-4 ft.....	1.00	.80	.65	.55	.50
2-3 ft.....			.55	.45	.40

500 trees take 5% discount from 100 rate

1000 trees take 10% discount from 100 rate

Ask for special prices on larger quantities

Dwarf Apple Trees

We can furnish the following varieties grown on Doucin roots: Baldwin, Cortland, Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening.

Caution—Trees on Doucin roots should not be planted any deeper than they stood in the nursery, as they may throw out roots from above the stock and eventually become standard. Some growers, however, plant them deeper, to secure the early blooming of the dwarf with the size and permanency of the standard.

Prices: 2 yr., $\frac{5}{8}$ in. and up—each, \$1.00; 10, \$9.00; 100, \$75.00. 2 yr., $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in.—each, 75c; 10, \$6.50; 100, \$50.00.

Crab Apple Trees

Sizes and Prices Same as Standard Apples

TRANSCENDENT—Best of its class. Medium to large. Early fall. Rounded, oblong; slightly ribbed. Red-cheeked golden yellow, with thin white bloom. Flesh is yellow, crisp, sub-acid and pleasant.

HYSLOP—Hardy, productive and popular. Large. Dark red. Yellow, sub-acid flesh. October.



Richared Delicious



Elberta

Peaches

THE growing of peach trees has been a specialty with us for many years, and we use every care and precaution to produce trees which are healthy and true to name. We are particularly fortunate in being so situated that we can readily obtain buds from the best strains of bearing trees, which enables us to keep our stock pure and free from disease.

SOIL—Dry, strong soil that has been idle for years is preferable for a peach orchard. If the soil is not already fertile, it can be enriched as the trees grow. Worn-out soil can be made a profitable peach producer if a liberal use is made of fertilizers and cover crops.

DISTANCE APART—The distance between trees should be governed by local conditions. In rich, heavy soil, trees should be planted 18 feet apart; on average land, about 16 to 18 feet, while on light land 16 feet will not be too close.

IMPORTANT—It is essential that the young trees should be properly pruned at the time of planting. All side branches should be cut back to within a half-inch of the main stem, and the main stem cut back to about two-thirds the distance from the ground. The main stems of small trees should be cut back nearly one-half the distance to the ground. Afterward, all sprouts—except only those needed to form a new top for the tree—should be removed. The tops should then be prevented from becoming too dense, by thinning out part of the new growth.

CULTIVATION and FERTILIZATION—Thorough cultivation is indispensable to success. After an orchard has reached bearing age, its condition should determine further treatment. An excessive growth of wood and foliage is to be avoided, and can usually be regulated by withholding fertilizer and cultivation.

On poor land, however, luxuriant growth is desirable, and can be induced by liberal broadcast application of fertilizer. If soil is light and shady, a cover crop may be plowed in early the following spring to furnish the needed humus.

The fertilizers should be readily available, and applied early. A complete fertilizer is best, but nitrogen is the most important element, followed by phosphoric acid and potash, especially if the soil is sandy. Nitrate of Soda contains nitrogen in one of the most satisfactory forms, as it is quickly available and does not last late in the season when growth should cease. In this section, the growth

should stop about the middle of August, so that the wood will have a chance to ripen up before cold weather.

Just before the ground freezes, a mound of earth should be placed about each tree, so that water will not freeze about its collar. The mound will also tend to protect the tree from mice.

Peach Trees as Fillers in Apple Orchards

Peach trees can be planted profitably as fillers in apple orchards if the soil and situation are suitable. This should not be done north of Massachusetts, although there are examples of successful results in southeastern New Hampshire.

Where permanent apple trees are planted forty feet apart, represented by X in the diagram below, plant early-bearing apple trees as indicated by O, and peach trees as indicated by P. The apple trees could probably stay for twenty-five years, and would produce many crops of fruit. The peach trees could remain about ten years, and should pay for a large part of the cultivation and upkeep of the orchard.

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X P X P X P X
P O P O P O P
X P X P X P X

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New Varieties

The following varieties originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station, and are considered superior to the older varieties ripening at the same season.

CUMBERLAND—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. Large, oval, white-fleshed. Usually free. Ripens a few days before Carman. Recommended as a variety to precede the Carman season.

ECLIPSE—A self-pollinated seedling of Belle. A dark red, oval, freestone peach. Ripens with Hiley, and is of equal size, but tree is more vigorous. Flesh is yellow, firm and fine-grained. Good flavor. Hangs to the tree well, and is an excellent shipper. Recommended to replace Hiley.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station. Recommended as a substitute for Carman. Sets buds heavily, but thins out quite a bit. Succeeds best on sandy or gravelly, well-drained soils. Fruit ripens 4 or 5 days before Carman, and is a little smaller than Elberta.

RADIANCE—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. A large, oval, white-fleshed freestone, similar to Belle in form, of good color and quality. Ripens with Carman. Fine for both the home and commercial orchard.

Standard Varieties

Listed as nearly as possible in order of ripening. Differences in seasons, soil, location, culture and age of trees all affect the time at which the various varieties ripen.

GREENSBORO—A hardy, white peach of good size. Greenish-white skin, one side covered with crimson. Ripens the last of July. Considered a good market variety with which to start the season.

NECTAR—Yellow flesh of splendid quality. Skin is yellow, covered on the sunny side with light crimson and darker crimson stripes. Ripens about 3 days later than Greensboro. Tree is hardy in bud; should be thinned for best results.

CARMAN—A hardy and reliable bearer of medium to large white fruit with beautiful red cheeks.

HILEY—One of the most beautiful peaches listed, and the earliest perfect freestone. A white-fleshed peach of fair quality, with creamy white skin nearly covered with red.

ROCHESTER—A large, yellow freestone peach of good quality, which ripens when yellow peaches are scarce, or about with Carman.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—A Persian peach, possessing the high quality of that type. White flesh. Whitish skin, nearly covered with dark red. Frees readily from the pit. Should be grown wherever quality is a consideration.

CHAMPION—A large peach whose flavor is delicious, especially when canned. Creamy white skin, with red cheek where exposed to sun. The trees are very hardy in bud, and ripen over a longer period than many varieties, which is advantageous where only a few trees can be planted.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—A large, white-skinned standard commercial peach, planted by nearly every grower. Flesh is white, very free, and of fair quality. Tree is hardy in bud and a reliable bearer.

OLD MIXON—Every home orchard should contain this fine-quality white freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A magnificent yellow-fleshed peach. Tree is a moderate grower, and extremely productive.

EARLY ELBERTA—Ripens a few days in advance of Elberta. Rich yellow fruit.

J. H. HALE—A comparatively new variety of very large size. Ripens a few days before Elberta, and is generally larger; also has firmer flesh, and ships better. Very attractive red and yellow coloring. Blooms are self-sterile, which necessitates planting close to another variety like Elberta.

ELBERTA—The most prolific and best selling peach listed. From 30 to 50 per cent of every commercial orchard should be of this variety. It has probably earned more money than all other peaches combined. An exceedingly large, perfect freestone. Light yellow with red cheek.

FRANCES—A very handsome yellow peach, which ripens just after Elberta. September 15th to 20th in Connecticut.

STUMP THE WORLD—One of the old Persian type peaches, still renowned for its splendid quality. Begins to ripen just as Elberta is finishing. A very profitable good-sized white peach. Tree is hardy and a splendid producer.

BRACKETT—A large yellow freestone, very similar to Elberta in appearance, which ripens right after that variety.

CROSBY—A medium-sized yellow peach of splendid quality, having a remarkably small pit. Its most valuable feature is the frost-proof character of its fruit buds.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A large, standard variety, considered by many the best of its season and the finest yellow-fleshed peach. Tree is not so hardy in bud as some other varieties of its season.

FOSTER—An excellent yellow peach of the late Crawford type, ripening at about the same time, but with superior, brighter coloring.

IRON MOUNTAIN—A large, oblong or egg-shaped peach. Pure white; sometimes having a slight blush. September 20th to October 10th in Connecticut.

FOX SEEDLING—Medium to large. Creamy white skin, with bright red cheek. White flesh. A very heavy bearer.

LIZZIE—A large peach of good quality which ripens two weeks after Elberta. Lemon yellow, with handsome red cheeks; very little fuzz. Like the other varieties of this group, it is a good shipper.

Prices of Standard Varieties

	Each	10	100
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. cal., 4-6 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft.	.40	3.00	20.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft.	.30	2.00	15.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft.	.20	1.50	10.00

Cumberland, Eclipse, Golden Jubilee and Radiance, 10c. each extra.

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered. See "Application of Rates," page 40.

Pears

PEARS are universally popular, and are always in demand. They are today one of the most profitable fruits to plant.

It should be borne in mind that the territory where the finer varieties of pears can be grown successfully as commercial fruit is limited to portions of the northeastern and Pacific Coast sections of the United States. In the middle and southern states, only the Oriental varieties can be profitably grown.

As the dwarf pears are budded upon quince root, which retards growth, they fruit sooner than the standard pears—often the second year after planting. They repay high culture with enormous crops of large, luscious fruit. As they require practically the same treatment as standards, they can be used profitably as fillers to pay the cost of bringing an orchard of standard pears into bearing. Dwarf pears are also valuable for city lots and home gardens where space is limited. They can be planted in a row along the fence or walk, three or four feet apart, and allowed to grow in hedge form. The trees should be planted four or five inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

BARTLETT—Standard and dwarf. This is the most popular pear ever known, both for home use and the market. The fruit is juicy and melting, with a luscious flavor. The tree is vigorous in growth. Season, September.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—Standard and dwarf. This pear has few equals in appearance and quality of fruit, and as a standard market pear for late fall and early winter it has no superior. Large and very uniform. Smooth yellow skin, with a faint blush. The flesh is very juicy, sweet and spicy. October to December.

BEURRE BOSC—Standard only. Surpassed only by Seckel in quality. Color is a rich dark yellow, tinged with russet. The tree grows weakly when young, but when well established is very vigorous. Ripens October and November.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Standard only. The fruit is very large and handsome—a rich yellow, with a bright crimson cheek, at maturity. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Standard and dwarf. Clapp's favorite is the standard late summer pear to precede Bartlett, which it closely resembles in size, shape, color and flavor. Its season is usually a week or ten days before that of Bartlett.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—Standard and dwarf. The fruits of this variety excite wonder and admiration because of their enormous size. The flesh is juicy and melting, with a rich, delicious flavor. October.

KIEFFER—Standard only. Tree is very vigorous, and often bears the second year after planting. The fruit is large, with a yellow, and sometimes red-cheeked, skin. Flesh is crisp and juicy, with a marked quince aroma. Especially good as a canning pear.



Grapes

Clapp's Favorite



LAWRENCE—Standard and dwarf. Medium sized. Light yellow. Sweet flesh of good quality. Reliable and productive. November and December.

SECKEL—Standard and Dwarf. Unequalled in quality of fruit, and considered the foremost pear grown in America in vigor of tree, productiveness and immunity to blight. October.

SHIELDON—Standard only. Has no superior among autumn pears. Large, round. Russet and red. Melting flesh, with rich, delicious flavor. September and October.

Prices of Standard Pear Trees

	Each	10	100
$\frac{11}{16}$ in. and up, 5-7 ft.....	\$.75	\$6.00	\$40.00
$\frac{5}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in., 4-6 ft.....	.60	5.00	30.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ in., 3-4 ft.....	.50	4.00	20.00

Price of Beurre Bosc is 25c per tree extra.

Prices of Dwarf Pear Trees

	Each	10	100
$\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{11}{16}$ in., 4-5 ft.....	\$.75	\$7.00	\$50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ in., 3-4 ft.....	.50	4.50	35.00

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered. See "Application of Rates," page 40.

GRAPES thrive everywhere, and are the easiest of all fruits to grow. No matter what the condition of the soil, our grapes will bear large crops for many years. You can make good profits from a grape vineyard, and a dozen or two vines will supply you with an abundance of juice, jelly, jam and fresh fruit.

AGAWAM—Large, purplish-red fruit; rich and sweet. Ripens soon after Concord, and keeps well. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

BRIGHTON—One of the leading red grapes for home use. The fruit is of high quality; the vine is vigorous and productive. Ripens mid-season. 2-yr. vines—each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

CACO—A new variety, now considered one of the best. Medium-sized bunches of very large, wine-red berries, with abundant bloom. Usually ripens a few days earlier than Concord, and is so rich in sugar that its flavor is excellent two weeks before it is fully ripe. 2-yr. vines—each, 75c; 10, \$6.50; 100, \$50.00.



Niagara

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Black fruit of high quality. Ripens about two weeks before Concord. A vigorous, hardy grower, with healthy and abundant foliage. Bears profusely. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

CATAWBA—One of the best of our native grapes. Chocolate-colored. Sweet, rich, musky flavor. A very late keeper. Requires good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

CONCORD—Deservedly the most popular grape in America. Huge berries, with a rich bloom, in large, compact bunches. Skin is tender, but firm enough for long-distance shipping. Pulp is tender, juicy, sweet and pulpy. Strong, healthy and productive vines. 2-yr. vines—each, 25c; 10, \$2.00; 100, \$15.00. 1-yr. vines—each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00; 1000, \$40.00.

CLINTON—Small black berries, with a piquant flavor. Small and very compact bunches. A good table grape, but used largely for wine. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

DELAWARE—Small, light red, thick-skinned. Very tender, juicy, sweet and spicy. Slow-growing. Requires a rich soil, but is of the highest quality when properly grown. 2-yr. vines—each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

DIAMOND—Large, handsome, compact bunches of delicate greenish-white berries, with a tinge of rich yellow. Very desirable because of its good quality, earliness and hardy, healthy, prolific vines. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; doz., \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

EATON—Immense bunches of very large, deep blue berries. Pulp is tender and very juicy. Vines are hardy, healthy and productive. 2-yr. vines—each, 50c; 10, \$4.50; 100, \$40.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Green or greenish-white; thick skin. Pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early—three weeks before Concord. 2-yr. vines—each, 75c; doz., \$7.00.

LUCILE—This variety is not surpassed by any native grape in vigor, hardiness, health and productiveness. Large, dark red berries of good quality. Ripens early. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

LUTIE—These dark red grapes are of good quality when first picked, but later develop a tart, foxy flavor. Hardy, vigorous vines; early and productive. 2-yr. vines—each, 40c; 10, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

MOORE'S EARLY—One of the best very early grapes. It is a seedling of Concord, which it equals in vigor and hardiness, but it ripens ten days or two weeks earlier. Large, round, black grapes, with a heavy blue bloom, in large bunches. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

NIAGARA—Large, round, white grapes. Bunches are very large and handsome; compact, and often shouldered. Skin is thin, but tough; does not crack, and carries well. Not much pulp when fully ripe, but it is sweet and melting, with a distinctive and pleasing flavor and aroma. Ripens with Concord; sometimes a little earlier. Vine is very vigorous and productive. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

WORDEN—Very large, thin-skinned, black berries of high quality. Bunches are large and handsome; compact, and sometimes shouldered. 2-yr. vines—each, 30c; 10, \$2.50; 100, \$20.00.

***BLACK TARTARIAN**—A general favorite. Very large; bright purplish-black. Juicy, very rich and quite tender. Vigorous and productive.

***CHASE**—A late black sour cherry of Morello type. Larger, milder and a few days earlier than English Morello. Mahaleb rootstock only.

GOVERNOR WOOD—One of the best. Rich light yellow, with red cheeks. Juicy and sweet.

***MONTMORENCY**—The most popular of all hardy cherries for markets and home use. Always in great demand. Large, light red cherries on rather short stems. Acid. Fruits soon after planting. Mid-season.

***NAPOLEON BIGARREAU**—Very large; pale yellow or red. Unusually firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous and very productive. One of the best.

***SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU**—Bears an abundance of immense, lustrous black cherries. Dark, tender, juicy flesh of fine flavor.

WINDSOR—A valuable late variety for the market. Fruit is large and liver-colored. Flesh is remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree is hardy and very prolific.

YELLOW SPANISH—A very beautiful and popular pale-yellow, red-cheeked cherry. Fruits are large; flesh is firm, juicy and delicious.

**Indicates Mahaleb rootstock. All varieties, except Chase, may be obtained on Mazzard stock.*

Prices

	Each	10	100
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. up, 5-7 ft. . .	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in, 4-6 ft. .	.60	5.00	40.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in, 3-4 ft. .	.50	4.00	30.00

Mazzard roots: 10c per tree extra.

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered. See "Application of Rates," page 40.



Black Tartarian

Plums

JAPANESE VARIETIES

The Japanese varieties of plum trees grow quickly and produce an abundance of large, tasty fruit. They are much less liable to the black-rot than the European varieties, and are never so seriously injured by the curculio, although the trees grow so fast and bear so heavily that they have a tendency to be short lived. Plant a few trees yearly.

ABUNDANCE—Large, showy, highly-perfumed fruit. Amber, turning to a rich, bright cherry color, with a distinct white bloom. Flesh is light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious, sweet flavor that beggars description. Excellent for canning. Stone is small, and readily parts from flesh. Its very early season (August) makes it especially valuable.

BURBANK—Almost the equal of Abundance among Japanese plums, and in many localities is preferred. The fruit is handsomely colored, of good quality, and keeps and ships very well. A week or so later than Abundance.

RED JUNE—A vigorous, hardy, upright spreading tree, which bears very showy, medium-to-large fruit. Skin is deep vermilion red with handsome bloom. Flesh is light lemon-yellow. Ripens a week before Abundance, and is just as productive.

SATSUMA—Ripens later than the other varieties listed, and is one of the best, if not the very best, for canning and preserving. The flesh is deep red, and of very good quality. The stone is no larger than a cherry pit.

WICKSON—Fruit is the largest of this class. Dark red over a yellow ground. Yellow flesh. Tree is somewhat tender, and should not be planted where it is too cold for the peach to succeed.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

The following varieties may be grown farther north than the Japanese Plums. Moreover, the fruit has a wider range of colors and ripening seasons.

Cherries

THERE are few trees more charming than cherries. The attractive foliage, beautiful blossoms and colorful fruit of the sweet cherries make them exceedingly handsome trees for the lawn and garden. And, in addition, cherries are earning such large profits for fruit growers that they are becoming more popular each year in commercial orchards.



Bradshaw

BRADSHAW—An excellent early plum. Very large; dark violet-red. Juicy. Productive. Aug.

FELLEMBURG (*French or Italian Prune*)—Large, oval; purple. Juicy and delicious. Stone parts easily. Fine for drying. Sept.

GERMAN PRUNE—Oval fruit, nearly two inches long, of good quality. Firm and sweet.

IMPERIAL GAGE—A Green Gage type, best suited to sandy soil. Fruit is greenish yellow; finest quality.

LOMBARD—Medium to large; oval. Violet red. Flesh is green; turns slightly yellow when ripe. Rich and juicy. Excellent quality.

REINE CLAUDE—Unsurpassed in quality. Also one of the most profitable for the market. Greenish-yellow fruit; fair size.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Best of the Damsons, and a fine market plum, though rather coarse. Small; blue. A prolific bearer.

YELLOW EGG—The largest and handsomest of the yellow plums. The tree is not hardy in very light soil.

Prices

	Each	10	100
$\frac{1}{2}$ in. and up, 5-7 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	\$35.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., 4-6 ft. ....	.50	4.00	30.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft. ....	.40	3.00	25.00

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered. See "Application of Rates," page 40.

Strawberries

STRAWBERRY crops are extremely profitable when properly managed. In field culture on good land, the yield should be 100 to 150 bushels to the acre, and twice this yield is not uncommon. The harvest may be made about 14 months after planting, whereas with many kinds of trees 5 to 10 years are required.

Strawberries in the home garden are an everlasting delight. A few hundred plants, well cared for, will produce an abundant supply of strawberries for preserves, jams and delicious desserts.

CULTURE—For field culture, plant in well-enriched land that was cultivated the previous year, set the plants about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and keep well cultivated and free from weeds. As the plants throw out runners, space the young plants 3 or 4 inches apart, forming a matted row. As soon as the ground is frozen, the plants should be covered with straw, hay or similar material. In the spring, at least a part of this cover should be removed so that the plants will not be smothered. A portion of the cover should be left, so as to conserve the moisture for the fruiting season, and also to keep the fruit free from sand and dirt.

Prices (except as noted): 25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.50; 1000, \$15.00.

BRANDYWINE (*Perfect*)—Large; deep-red to the center. Splendid for canning and preserving. Strong plants, and large crops. Late.

GIBSON (*Perfect*)—Large, dark red berries of delightful flavor. Very productive through a long season. Fine for canning. Late.

GLEN MARY (*Perfect*)—A choice variety that repays extra care and culture with a large crop of huge, glossy, bright-crimson berries. Very profitable. Vigorous, healthy plants. Medium to late.

HOWARD 17 (*Perfect*)—Probably the best known, most widely planted, and most profitable strawberry. The rich, glossy red, firm fruit begins to ripen early and continues for a long time.

MARSHALL (*Perfect*)—Has been popular for years in the New England market. The rich, dark red, glossy fruit is the delight of grocers everywhere, and it is one of the

richest-flavored strawberries grown. It is a strictly fancy berry, but not quite so productive as some other varieties. Medium.

SENATOR DUNLAP (*Perfect*)—Does well in almost all soil. Even when neglected, it produces better than most other varieties. Medium sized berries, of good quality; bright red clear through. Rather early.

WM. BELT (*Perfect*)—Practically the same as Gibson. Late.

Everbearing Strawberries

These varieties are very valuable for the home garden. They supply you with delicious fresh strawberries until freezing weather.

CHAMPION EVERBEARING (*Perfect*)—A seedling of Progressive. Immense crops of medium-sized, dark red berries similar to Dunlap in size and shape. This variety established an amazing record; a single acre earned \$2000 in one year.

MASTODON—A new variety, reported to be a very great success commercially. Berries are bright, glossy red—finely-flavored and juicy. Prolific bearer. 25, \$1.50; 100, \$3.00; 1000, \$20.00.

PROGRESSIVE—The most popular Everbearing Strawberry. You can begin to pick the berries a few months after planting, and while the berries are not as large as some of the other varieties, for total yield and quality they are unequalled.

Raspberries

THERE are seldom enough raspberries produced to supply the demand of the market. They can be grown in any soil that is suitable for general crops, and they can be planted very profitably in young orchards. With good culture, the average yield is 75 bushels per acre. Red raspberries, for field culture, should be planted two feet apart in rows seven feet apart; for garden culture, four by five feet. The canes should be cut back to within 2 inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back about half their length. Old canes should be cut out after winter freeze.

PLUM FARMER—Without doubt the most popular black raspberry in America. The large grayish black berries are thick-meated and firm. They ripen early, and most of the crop is produced in one week. The plants are hardy, vigorous, productive, and freer from diseases peculiar to blackcaps than other varieties. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

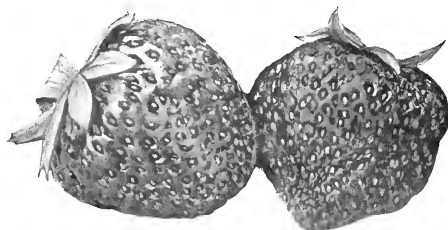
CUMBERLAND—Large, firm, jet-black berries of excellent quality, borne in great abundance on strong, vigorous, hardy canes. They begin to ripen with Plum Farmer, but extend over a longer season, taking about 2 weeks to ripen. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

COLUMBIAN—The most popular of the purple varieties. Because of its dull red color it does not sell as well as the red, but its tremendous yield enables it to be sold at lower prices. The berries are extremely large, and splendid for canning. The canes are very strong growers and heavy bearers. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

CUTHBERT—An old and well-known variety. Its deep crimson berries are large, bluntly conical, and moderately firm, with a rich and piquant flavor. Ripens from mid-season till late, and succeeds everywhere, even in the South. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A yellow variety of great merit. Similar in size, quality and habit to Cuthbert. Should be in every home garden. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.

HERBERT—Probably the heaviest bearer of all the red raspberries. It has a record yield of 319 bushels per acre. Although not of the highest quality, the berries are large and of good color. It is claimed that this variety stood the winters uninjured 1,100 miles north of Boston, where the temperature dropped to 59 degrees below zero. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.



William Belt

LATHAM—This large, new red raspberry excels all others in vigor, hardness and yield. Its enormous crops, together with the superb appearance of the fruit and its splendid shipping qualities make it the most profitable of all red raspberries. 10, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00; 1000, \$50.00.

KING—The King is at present considered the premier early variety. Good-sized fruit of a beautiful bright red color; firm, and of exceptionally fine quality. Its immense crops are borne early, and always command a good price. Perfectly hardy. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—A fall bearing variety. The berries are medium-sized, of good color and fair quality, but for the June crop there are other varieties much superior. The best commercial results are obtained by cutting off the old canes in the spring and forcing a vigorous growth of new ones, which will ripen after the regular strawberry season. 10, 65c; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$30.00.



Eldorado

Blackberries

A blackberry patch should be planted in soil that is full of humus and which retains moisture well, for the crop ripens during the dry season, and if the soil quickly dries out the vines will suffer.

ELDORADO—Very large, jet-black berries, borne prolifically in large clusters on very vigorous, hardy vines. The fruit is of unsurpassed quality—melting, sweet, and delicious, with no hard core. Mid-season.

MERSERAU—Exceptionally sweet, rich and melting. The yield is enormous, and affords heavy picking from the first of the season till the crop is matured. The canes are upright in growth, very strong, and extremely hardy. Late.

SNYDER—Hardy everywhere, and a heavy producer of medium-sized berries.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The finest of all blackberries, and decidedly the most productive. The fruit is by far the largest, and is of unequalled quality—sweet and luscious throughout. Should be covered like strawberries in winter.

Prices

10, .65; 100, \$4.00; 1000, \$35.00.

Quinces

If planted in rows by themselves, Quince trees should stand about 12 feet apart. The orchard should be given shallow cultivation, and the ground about the roots should never be plowed. There is no danger of overfeeding the Quince, the chief essential being that the roots be kept cool. If rich food, such as kitchen washings, is spread on the ground about them, the borer will give little trouble. Quinces usually bear in three years, and never fail to produce a crop in succeeding seasons.

ORANGE—Large, rounded; bright golden-yellow. Very tender and tasty when cooked; excellent for preserves or flavoring.

CHAMPION—Very large, showy fruit borne in abundance while trees are young. Cooks as tender as an apple, with a delicate flavor, and free of hard spots or cores. Later than Orange.

REA—A strain of Orange. The fruit is very large; ripens a little later than Orange. Very strong-growing, productive trees.

Prices

	Each	Doz.	100
$\frac{3}{8}$ in. and up, 4-5 ft	\$.70	\$6.00	\$50.00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. cal., 3-4 ft .....	.60	5.00	40.00
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal., 2-3 ft .....	.50	4.00	30.00

Rhubarb

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—An early, tender variety, not in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Each, 20c; 10, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as a delightful shade tree, as well as for its fruit. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Large, blue-black fruit, rich and juicy. Sugary, with a keen, vinous flavor. Vigorous, productive trees; continue in bearing about 3 months. 5-6 ft.—each, \$1.00. 6-7 ft.—each, \$1.25.

RUSSIAN—A very hardy, vigorous grower, widely used for hedges and windbreaks. Small fruit. 3-4 ft.—each, 50c. 4-5 ft.—each, 75c.

Asparagus

ASPARAGUS not only sells at a good price, but is ready for the market in June and July, so that its profits are especially appreciated. A well-cared-for asparagus field should yield about 1,200 bunches per acre the third year; in the fourth and following years, from 2,500 to 6,000 bunches per acre. The roots will produce good food crops for 15 to 20 years.

CULTURE—Although asparagus can be grown easily in all good garden soils, it is usually planted in light soil to induce early crops. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep; cover with only three inches of soil at first, and fill in the trenches as the plants grow. The canes should be mowed down in the fall, but the sprouts should not be cut until the second or third year after planting.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Very large. Grows rapidly. Planted by market gardeners for the most part.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL—Very bright and attractive stalks, of immense size. Sweet and tender. Are in cutting condition much earlier than other varieties.

MARTHA WASHINGTON—The most highly rust-resistant variety yet produced. The shoots are dark green, tinged a heavy purple, with a tight-pointed bud which does not branch out until well beyond the market height. Clean, straight growth of the finest market type. Being rather late, it usually escapes frosts.

MARY WASHINGTON—A more vigorous grower than Martha, and the equal of Martha in color, although not quite as rust-resistant. The shoots are very large on the average, with a tendency to be oval in cross-section. Very early and prolific. Its high-branching habit makes it possible very often to cut unbranched shoots, with good tight buds, two feet long.

PALMETTO—Of southern origin. Regarded as the premier asparagus by practically all who have grown it. Early. Very large and prolific.

Prices

1-yr. roots: Giant Argenteuil—100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.50.

2-yr. roots: Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Giant Argenteuil—25, 50c; 100, \$1.50; 1000, \$10.00. Martha Washington—25, 75c; 100, \$1.75; 1000, \$12.00. Mary Washington—25, \$1.00; 100, \$2.00; 1000, \$15.00.

4-yr. roots (large heavy roots for forcing or quick results): Martha Washington—25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00. Mary Washington—25, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00.

Nut Trees

SPANISH CHESTNUT (Seedling)—A handsome, round-headed tree of rapid growth, which yields an abundance of large, high-quality nuts. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00.

BUTTERNUT—A rapid-growing native tree which bears a large and rather long nut with rich, sweet kernel. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.00.

BLACK WALNUT—One of the most rapid-growing of the nut trees, which produces a wood of great value as well as a large crop of nuts. 2-3 ft.—each, 75c. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.50.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Probably can be grown wherever peaches thrive. Even if they produce no nuts, the trees are worth planting for their ornamental value. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft.—each, 75c. 2-3 ft.—each, \$1.00. 3-4 ft.—each, \$1.50.

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TERMS—Cash with order for all amounts of \$10.00 or less. We will ship larger orders C.O.D., providing twenty-five per cent of the total amount is sent with the order. If the order is sent by express you pay balance to your express agent upon delivery of stock; if by freight, you pay the balance at your bank, where you will find bill of lading, which you give to your freight agent, who will deliver shipment to you.

SIZE OF ORDERS—Owing to high costs incident to packing and handling, we cannot accept orders amounting to less than \$2.00.

ORDER EARLY—Order during January, February or March, if possible. Late orders are subject to the hazards of being handled in a rush. Moreover some of the varieties or sizes may be sold out, and cause you disappointment.

USE ORDER BLANK—Use one of our regular order blanks whenever possible. Write name plainly and be sure to state in each order when, where and how you want the shipment sent. Write letters on a separate sheet of paper.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—By personal check, express money order, post office money order, bank draft or cash in a registered letter.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS—For small packages we recommend Parcel Post, as it is the safest, quickest and most economical method of shipment. If you reside on a rural route, the package will be delivered to your door. The size of package is limited to 84 inches combined length and circumference. The weight is limited to 70 pounds to point within first, second, or third zones, or within 300 miles of Yalesville. To points farther away, the limit is 50 pounds. As it is impossible to accurately estimate the weight of packages in advance, the C.O.D. method is most satisfactory because you pay only actual cost.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS—Our goods are sold F.O.B. cars at the point of shipment, and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

GUARANTEE—Prices do not include any guarantee of growth. The successful growth of a tree or plant is dependent upon many vital conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, such as the planting, cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the soil, the rainfall, etc., so that we cannot guarantee successful growth.

CLAIMS—If there are any claims, they must be made on receipt of goods, when any errors of ours will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. Claims made after ten days from receipt of goods cannot be given consideration.

NON-WARRANTY—(1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either refill that portion of the order which was mislabeled by another delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

INSPECTION—Our Nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases. Certificate accompanies shipments.

GRADES—We grade primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, and this places many of our trees in the second grade, which might be sold as first grade by those who grade only by height. We consider that good stock, well graded by caliper, will give more general satisfaction year after year than when graded by height.

APPLICATION OF RATES—Customers may purchase five of any particular variety at the rates for ten; fifty, at the rates for one hundred; three hundred, at the rates for one thousand.

Our nursery is located on the Boston Post Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford. Buses of the New England Transportation Company pass our office, leaving the Hartford R. R. Station from the north and New Haven R. R. Station from the south every hour on the hour. Anyone coming from the south may take a bus at New Haven or Wallingford, and from the north at Hartford or Meriden. The local bus line between Wallingford and Meriden is about 15 minutes walk from our office.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

